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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and the disorganized condition, under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may safely be assumed as an axiom, that in the government of the States, the greatest wrong inflicted on a people was caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rule, and that in the time of injurious and oppressive measures, the greatest good that can be conferred on a nation is the legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, and he will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own people—our own history, although embracing a period of less than a century, affords abundant proofs that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to direct violations of the organic laws and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years on the question of reconstruction; and after a fair trial they have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results; and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain on the statute books. States to which the Constitution guarantees a Republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding General; and although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the House, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument were denied participation in the recent election for President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the whole population under the domination of persons of color in the South, has impaired, if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has rendered a feeling of animosity, which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States; nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments, but the entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles, which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity. Throughout that portion of the Federal Constitution—the Magna Charta of common rights—under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted our domestic and foreign affairs, ourselves, in peace and war to become a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly now be adequate to the settlement of a question growing out of a civil war waged for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled on the 9th of December, 1865; civil strife had ceased and the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force. In the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simplest effective provisions of the Constitution the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of those States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion, as was in the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly done, declined to admit the members of Congress from those States, and adopted a course which arrested the progress of restoration and frustrated that which had been done and successfully accomplished, and now, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from the attainment of a warm and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such consequences should be abrogated, or else be made to conform to the genuine principles of a Republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed, not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure-of-office bill, and experience proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to a just and efficient execution of the laws, and its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March, 1867, making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in chief of the army and navy, and the rights to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might in a time of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in his efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and power, the other is contrary to the express declarations of the Constitution, that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the unerring national safeguard. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demand the ready and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly 4,000 000, and increasing each decade about thirty per cent it reached in 1860, 31 000 000, an increase of 750 per cent. on the population in 1790 In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach 38,000,000, an increase of 868 per cent. in seventy-nine years The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791, were $4 200 000; in 1820, $10 200 000; in 1850, $41 000,000; in 1860, $63 000 000; in 1865, nearly $1 300,000 000; in 1867 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, that they will be $372,000,000. By comparison the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditures, since the beginning of the Government, has been 8618 per centum, while the increase of population for the same period was only 868 per centum. Again, the expenses in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only $63,000,000, while in 1869, the year of peace, three years after the war, it is estimated at $372 000 000, an increase of 489 per cent., while the increase of public expenditures was only twenty one per centum for the same period. The statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than $1 00 per capita, and in 1860 $2 00 per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of $9 78 per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to are to exhibit the disbursements in time of peace. It may, therefore, be of interest, to compare the expenditures of the then war period, viz: the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. The annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached, at their highest amount, to about $31,000 000, while our population exceeded 8 000 000, showing an expenditure of only $3 80 per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico, reached $54 000 000, and the population was about 21,000 000 giving only $2 60 per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of $1 290 000 000, which, compared with a population of 34 000,000, gives $28 30 per capita. From the 4th day of March 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were $1,700 000 000, and during that period we were engaged in a war with Great Britain and Mexico, and also involved in troubles with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of $15,000,000, Florida was ceded to us by Spain for $5,000,000, California was acquired from Mexico for $15,000,000, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of $10,000 000. Early in 1861, the war of the rebellion commenced, and 1st of July, of that year, to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of $3 300,000,000. Three years of peace have since intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been $520 000 000, $346 000 000 and $373,000 000 Added to these amounts, the $372 000 000 estimated as necessary for the fiscal year, ending June 30 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of $1,600 000 000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, nearly as much as was expended during the twelve years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary amount already named. These facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation, will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs have during the past three years gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too enormous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their unquestioned character. One hundred millions, annually, are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gatherers impoverish the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes, large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy the defects and arrest the evils, which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in public counsels, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balances which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, will not be realized, and additional millions will be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $485,-628,063, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377 340 284 leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $282,-977 98. It is estimated that the receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, will be $341 392 868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240 398 in favor of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 In 1870 it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327 000 000, and the expenditures to 353 -000 000 leaving an estimated surplus of $240 000 000 It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of $75 000,000, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to $45 000,000, when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain, and the three years' struggle which followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had obtained the sum of $127,000 000. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicings and was one of the greatest events of President Jackson's administration, and after its reduction a large sum remained in the Treasury, which, for safe keeping, was deposited with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64 000,000, and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion In the spring of 1861, our civil war commenced, and which in the years of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when in the spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the conflict the obligations of the Government had reached the enormous sum of $2 873 992 909 The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November 1867 this sum had been reduced to $2 491,504 453, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35 625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2 527,129 512. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of $11,000,000, making a total increase during thirteen months of $46,500,000.

In my message of December 4 1865, it was suggested that the policy be pursued which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and if persevered in discharge it within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult it must become of accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of our labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain monied monopolies in our own and foreign lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,-000,000 Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent and shall at all times be discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, at an amount equal to the original sum, the vast debt, if permitted to become permanent in increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few and enable them to erect a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders the masters of the people. We now find ourselves, upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race, it will then be our shame, that forty millions of people, by over taxation, usurpation and profligacy have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchange slave owners for new task masters in the shape of bondholders and taxgatherers; besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchial seats, and tending to monopolise and perpetuate and close legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions introduced into our Republican system They would gradually but surely sap the foundations, eventually subvert our Governmental fabrics, and erect upon its ruin a monied aristocracy It is our sacred duty to transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity, the blessings of the liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and, by our example, to teach those who are to follow us, carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people. Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However, they have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed. There seems to be a general consciousness as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends three per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to the adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and a half per cent., while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for her bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than her obligations. It cannot be denied that we are paying extravagant per centage for the money borrowed, which was paper currency greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bond-holders receive from the Treasury upon each dollar they own of Goverment securities six per cent. in gold, which is quite or nearly equal to nine per cent. in currency, and that the bonds are then converted into capital for the opening of National Banks upon which those institutions issue their circulation bearing six per cent. interest, that they are exempt from taxation by Government and State and thereby enhanced 2 per cent in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. As any law that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness on a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation, and our national credit be sacredly observed; but in making provisions for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold advancement. From this statement of facts it would become just and equitable that six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent in gold would, at present rates, equal nine per cent in currency, equivalent to a payment of the amount in half time—in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower.

Rigid compliance with the letter of the bond of provision made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our country will rapidly resume its wonted prosperity. Its interests demand that some measures should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in securities of the Government; it is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes $150 000,000, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation and commerce, which at one time successfully rivaled that of the great maratime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition, the development of our inexhaustible resources checked and the fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With a sufficiency of capital a new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people received encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an easy relief from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them. In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of commercial produce circulated by its means is a question on which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will irresistibly flow to those parts where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unswerving as that which regulates the tides of the ocean and currency, like the tides, has its ebb and flow throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than $200 000,000 Now the circulation of the National bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly $700,000 000. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interest of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metalic or convertible currency. For the purpose, let us inquire how much gold and siver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation.

Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into $350,-000,000, this striking fact making it the obvious duty of the Government as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend up the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable, is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency, and the sages of that period were axious to protect their posterity from the evil which they themselves had experienced, and hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first the notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors excepting in the payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, the legal tender notes issued by the United States, which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts, delivering the citizens of all port dues, except imports, and gold and silver coin, by the operations of our present system of finances. However, the metalic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury, there is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory, by the people, why those who defended us on the land and protected us on the sea—the pensioners upon the gratitude of the Nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanic and laborer who builds its edifices or constructs its forts and vessels of war, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, should receive depreciated paper, while another class of their citizens, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value, and this can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and will spread and imperil the National credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may be seen by a reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867, amounted to $1,174 000,000, which for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over the net exports of $433,000,000 There are in the Treasury $103,407 985 in coin, and in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about $4 000,-000, and a few millions in the National and other banks—in all, less than $160,000 000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that since 1867, we have more than $300,-000 000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses and causing it to be exported as merely an article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing the issue of irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding the coinage by our large mints since 1849, of $874,-000,000, the people now are strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing national devices are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the prominent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of trafic and speculation, the prices of all that is dispensable to the comfort of a people, it will be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion.

The time has come when the Government and national banks should be required to take more efficient steps and make arrangements for the resumption of specie payment. Let specie payments be at once earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of our paper circulation would directly approximate a standard, and specie payment having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should be by law excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of gold and silver currency which in all other business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breeze of speculation—but it is to be made secure A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of his happiness; It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fastens the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and gifted statesmen, that of all the contrivances for cheating mankind, no one has been so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression and excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for instructions, enough, and more than enough of a demoralizing tendency. The injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, and in every way countenanced by the Government, it is one of the most successful devices, in time of peace or war, of expansions or revolutions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralizations resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, the Pension and Patent Offices, and the Indian Bureau During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 6 665,700 acres of public lands were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632 145, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year.

The entries under the Homestead law cover 2,328 903 acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. On the 30th of June, 1868, 167 643 names were found on the Pension Rolls, and during the year ending that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was $7 410 098, being $5,-391,250 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by $171 000 including reissues and designs; 14 153 patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for receiving lands for the various tribes, when they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success wherever it has been pursued in good faith and with economy and liberality by the United States Government. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the Aboriginal population, is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of this treaty and their rights, we should hold that the treaty should insist upon the faithful observance of this agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collision with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided and the safety of our frontier settlement secured.

The companies constructing the railroad from Omaha to Sacramento have most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on 5th inst to $44 337,000 and additional work has been formed to the extent of $3,200,000 The Secretary of the Interior in August last directed my attention to the report of a Government Director of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of the road, and submitting for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to authority, which arose upon this report and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigation, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 48 000 men, and it is computed that it will be decreased to 43 000, and it is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682 000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; as estimated by the War Department for the last two fiscal years were for 1867, $538,144 61, and for 1868, $252,056 69. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,417 and $123,246 448. The estimate submitted December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $77,124 708, and the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 10th of September last, were $27 319 117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army, making it, in the aggregate, cost for the year considerable in excess of $95 000 000. The difference between the estimate and the expenses for the three years, which has been named, is thus shown to be $175,345 243 for this single branch of the public service. The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the navy. During the year a considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying 411 guns, in the six squadrons which have been established in different parts of the world, and three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as store ships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty five vessels, carrying 356 guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is 206, mounting 1743 guns. Eighty-three vessels of every description are in use, armed with 196 guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to 8500 An increase of the navy yard facilities is recommended, which in the event of this being promotive of economy and security, a more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisition, our expanded commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension funds which consists of a moiety of the avails of captures during the war, amounts to $24,000,000

Exception is taken to the act of the 23d July last, which reduced the interest on the fund loaned to the Government, by the Secretary, estimated at three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made.

An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy the omissions and defects in the existing enactment. The expenditures of the Department during the fiscal year were $20 120 394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993 314.

The Postmaster-General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868 was $16 292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the services for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22 730,593, showing an excess of expenditures of $6 437 991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1 896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamships, and other special services, the excess of expenditures was $4,451 466. By using all unexpended balances in the Treasury, $3,800,000 is the actual sum, for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,266. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue, were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service and established by acts of Congress which amounted within the last two years and a half to about 48 700 miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal convention with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy respectively have been carried into effect under their provisions. Important improvements have resulted in the reduced rates of the international postage and exchange facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean steamship service, which went into effect at that date. The attention of Congress is invited to practical suggestions and recommendations made in this report by the Postmaster General. An important question has occurred during the past year. In our accustomed cordial, friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatamela, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Corea and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and Oriental republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to end the calamitous war which has been so long raging in the valley of the La Platte, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all of the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without results.

Charles A. Washburne, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send ships of war to Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family and remove them from a situation represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp, therefore, resumed her errand, and received Mr Washburne and his family and conveyed them to a safe and convenient port. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of proceedings in giving asylum in the United States Legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment in States well organized and established foreign powers refuse to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand all such persons insist upon exercising the rights of citizens in States where the laws of nations are not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have applied to Mr. Washburne the very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne, in connection with the controversy represents that United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when he leaving the capital, prisoners committed to prison and there submitted to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality and testimony to support the points and allegations against the United States Minister.

Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, says he as reached the La Plata. He has been instructed to proceed without delay to Ascension, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister, with a naval force, to sustain such demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of United States citizens, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theater of war.

With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime, the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last year, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish Republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with a common benefit to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bohemian Republic has established the principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States or any other of the American Republics upon the simple condition of voluntary registering.

The correspondence hereunto submitted will be found painfully replete with the accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes, of unparalleled severity, in the republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and the naval forces of the United States, who were present in those countries at the time of these disasters, furnished all the relief in their power, and have been gratefully thanked, with graceful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru, and an appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered by much liberality.

In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss government, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, on behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution, produced by great inundations.

Our relations with Mexico, during the year, have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties negotiated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens on a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which has happily for several years existed between that youthful republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into between the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by both Republics.

Costa Rico, with an earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, selects a reciprocity of trade which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, have been followed by a profound popular conviction of rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchial power.

While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theater for a new establishment of monarchial power, and as little has been done by the United States, on the other hand, to attract the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to efforts they are actively and constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is, indeed, a question of grave consideration, whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of communities, and make these communities distrust if not dread a government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and make ready to meet any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial institutions of Europe assume to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers. The acquisition of Alaska was made with a view of extending our national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then obtainable, with the express consent of the people of the island. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new Convention has been entered into between Denmark, extending the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. A comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully and lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of these communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy thus would be equally injurious Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, when incorporated wholly, would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles I have on no occasion countenanced support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests on us of adopting our legislative action to new circumstances, to a decline of European monarchial power and influence, and the increase of Oriental Republics, interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two Republics of the Island of St Domingo, and which are now developing themselves more distinctly than before. In the Island of Cuba the subject is commended to your consideration with all earnestness, because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as the annexation of the Republic of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people themselves but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot fully be applied to an area more extending than our Continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in America, that with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of our Government are embraced in our Constitution, and if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawain Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not different to that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawain Government and people that their Government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the island pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarm of unfriendly and political proceedings as well from the United States as from foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty while it could not materially diminish the plea of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations, until the people of the islands of themselves at no distant day voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufacture and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of Consular powers, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Liberal Consular Convention, which has been negotiating with Belgium, and will be submitted to the Senate.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt stated they hoped soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions, of the same character. now in course of legal action with the Governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Pugets Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessary rights in the state of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies, in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication, by treaty between the two governments, of July 1st, 1863, and it is expected it will be concluded at an early day. No practical relations concerning colonial trade and fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall express their judgement concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question, (involving the title to the Island of San Juan on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims, arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the countries, for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration, during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long-continued controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently negotiated with plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theater of civil war marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality between the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies the message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide, first, for an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of Electors, and making them ineligible for election to a second term; second for a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy of that office by a death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice-President; third, for the election of Senators of the United States, direct, by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures; and fourth, for the limitation to a period of years, of the terms of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violation of the organic law by remedying such imperfections time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists unchanged except by explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

In the performance of duty laid upon me by the Constitution I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress is vested all legislative powers and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country.

Let us hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service now rapidly drawing to a close, an Allwise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union in a spirit of reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people and promote on earth peace, good will towards men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1868.

COTTON--COMMISSION

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,

Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

sep13 3m

R. A. MOON,

Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,

252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.

THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale Commissions.* Consignments in transit or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices.

sep22 d&w3m R. A. MOON.

RALPH WORMELEY,

(Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 316 Front street, Memphis.

I shall continue the Commission Business at the abovestand, where I shall be happy to see all of my friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce, assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealousness their interests.

Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Cotton in store. All Cotton insured unless otherwise instructed.

sep. RALPH WORMELEY.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts

Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,

274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

sep13 3m

WM. McGEE, Memphis, Tenn. R. F. HERRON, Late of Shane, Bell & Co.

McGEE & HERRON,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn

☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market rates d&w

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER. T. H. JUDSON.

JUDSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,

Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. B. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments sep4 3m

R. BRANSON.

Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods,

COAL, Lard and Lubricating Oils. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to by competent workmen. 266 Front street, near Madison, opp. Steamboat Landing. nov9 d&w

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, *one year*......$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, *one year*......2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices, 20 cents per line first insertion, and 12½ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1868

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We cannot do more this morning than call attention to this document, which we present in full on our first page. It will command the attention of our readers as an able State paper, and possess unusual interest for all as the last that will probably be given by Mr. JOHNSON from his present high position. We commend it to the careful consideration of the people.

A TENNESSEE CORNER.

The speculators and gamblers in railroad stocks in New York city having about wound up the Erie and other roads, by over issues of stock for the support and assistance of pet "corners," are about to get up a "Tennessee corner," whose agents will be employed to get hold of our principal lines of railroad as a fresh excitement for the stock exchange of that city. The special correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from New York on the 7th inst., gives the following piece of information squinting in that direction:

There is a considerable movement to stimulate border State stocks, and the statement is published that a bill has passed its second reading in the Tennessee Legislature, entitled "A bill to liquidate the State debt contracted in aid of railroad companies" in that State. It authorizes the different companies for whose aid the State issued bonds, to repay any amount of the principal of the same in the bonds of the State, and to issue and sell for that purpose an equal amount of their own first mortgage bonds. *It also gives to each road the privilege of consolidating with other roads for the purpose of more efficiently carrying out the purposes of the bill.* The debt of Tennessee, created in aid of railroads, amounts to about twenty-seven million dollars. Should the roads of the State avail themselves of this bill to the extent that it is now believed they will do, the bonded debt will be reduced to a comparatively small amount.

To the italicized portion of the above extract we invite the particular attention of our readers. It reads like an extract from the communications recently given the public by the parties who desired to consolidate in their hands all the roads in the vicinity of Memphis. We do not say that it emanated from them, but we do say that it leans over to their side so much as to seem a part of their project.

As from the first we have sought to warn the public against the centralization of railroad control and management in the hands of any company, and have opposed the consolidation of the Mississippi and Tennessee with the Mississippi River Railroad, so now we object to the passage of any bill giving or making ready for a gigantic monopoly like that of the Central or Erie corporations, of New York, whose gambling and operating Presidents and Directors have wellnigh ruined them and drawn upon them an amount of litigation from which it is doubtful that they recover, without passing out of the hands of the innocent stockholders. We do not care to see the Railroads of our State, just at a time when, if ever, they are to be remunerative to their owners, pass beyond the control of their stockholders, and become the means of self-aggrandizement and glorification for a few. Opposition is the life of trade. By the existence of competing lines, the railroads of the State are made more valuable to the people. Tariffs are reduced, and combinations are made tending to the benefit of the State, its growth and prosperity, whereas, if consolidated in the hands of any one corporation, the people would be at the mercy of the capitalists, would be compelled to pay just such prices as they would demand, and, as is shown in the case of the Erie Company, such a corporation would be able to poison the legislative, and even judicial branches of the State government in favor of any plan or purpose they might set on foot. The day that existing lines of Railroad in Tennessee, under any pretense—either of bettering their condition or of refunding to the State her expenditures in their behalf—passes into the hands and under the control of any one "association," though such trust may be accepted with the best intentions in the world, will witness the commencement of an era more injurious to her interests than any through which she has passed. She will have put herself under the control of men, who feeling their power, will not be slow to use it for their own purposes, however much those purposes may conflict with the true interests of the State. They will find it necessary, some of them, to run first for one office and then for another, until themselves or their creatures, shall monopolize the State. Other States have felt the force of all we say. We speak of their experience and we tell what must be the experience of Tennessee if her railroads shall be consolidated and placed in the hands of any corporation. We warn the Legislature, we warn the people of Tennessee, but especially those of West Tennessee against these consolidationists. We lift our voice in warning that so sure as monopoly seizes our railroads, we pass under a rod whose inflictions will be heavier than those of the Egyptian task-masters, and from which there will be no escape.

—Leipsic has sixty printing offices and eight hundred printers.

—The Texas editors hold a convention at Galveston about Christmas.

—The loss by the Dresden, Tenn., fire is estimated at $300,000.

—*Train Extra*, No. 12, is just at hand. It is dated on the "Anniversary of the Assassination of the Manchester Martyrs, November 23." It is filled, says the New York *Evening Mail*, with the ravings of George Francis Train. He seems to be rapidly going from bad to worse. We are sorry to notice that he has lost all semblance of dignity, and that he has condescended to the use of so much profanity that his utterances are no longer worthy of any attention.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Past Fiscal Year.

What the Proscriptionists Charge for Misruling us.

The following important report from Comptroller Blackburn was read in the House on Monday:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 7, 1868.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

Gentlemen: I prepared the following statements and wrote the few remarks following, before the convening of the present session. My failure heretofore to present them has been caused by a continual press of business.

As the information contained in these tables may be of some value to your honorable body, I beg leave very respectfully to present them.

Your obedient servant,
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

To balance in Treasury, September 30, 1867		$589,950 54
Less the following deductions:		
Over checks in '66	$31,949 15	
Tenn. Nat. Bank Memphis	58 142 71	
Bank of Tenn. money	311 64	— 90,403 50
Leaving		$499,547 04
Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues		2,545,747 49
		$3,045,294 53
Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year and on former issues		3,023,945 52
		$ 21,349 01

The following are the monthly receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1868:

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Directing payments to be made into the State Treasury for the year ending September 30, 1868:

1867.	
October	$ 161,901 01
November	72,934 63
December	502,495 78
1868.	
January	185,164 64
February	198,180 43
March	162,774 36
April	193,648 87
May	179,487 86
June	388,931 63
July	108,214 87
August	111,486 62
September	332,271 88
	$2,537,411 61

Amounts of warrants issued directing payments out of the Treasury for the same time:

1867.	
October	$ 87,713 13
November	155,117 25
December	964,866 42
1868.	
January	162,735 05
February	228,004 92
March	174,021 22
April	159,336 55
May	152,158 89
June	337,711 35
July	130,774 81
August	82,937 21
September	396,873 16
	$3,022,832 03

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

From Tax Collectors, taxes on property and polls	$1,012,892 57
From County Clerks, taxes on unlicensed privileges	430,856 08
Circuit Court Clerks, taxes on fines, law suits, etc	30,210 99
Chancery Court Clerks	13,477 45
Criminal Court Clerks	7,255 30
Supreme Court Clerks	2,928 72
Railroad Companies	998,550 14
Bonus from banks	3,200 00
Insurance Companies	4,778 76
Turnpike dividends	2,755 30
Escheated lands	13,507 48
Refunded revenue	149 25
From State Guards, refunded	4,982 45
Interest on State debt	1,306 69
Lessees of Penitentiary	8,386 93
Telegraph Companies	500 00
Unclaimed assets	50 60
Renewal and exchange of bonds	100 00
Express Companies	3,805 55
Land Office	3 50
Funding Interest	2 00
State Prosecutions	29 00
Legislative expenses	140 32
	$2,545,747 49

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

Executive expenses		$ 9,822 85
Executive salaries		11,872 44
Legislative expenses		199,433 56
Capitol expenses		6,368 87
Judicial salaries		95,761 91
Adjutant-General's office		3,756 93
State Library		2,976 25
Hospital for Insane		46,367 94
State prosecutions		160,681 37
State Penitentiary	$99 349 35	
Warden	2,097 25	
Directors	3,082 23	
Chaplain	750 00	
Steward	1,500 00	
Physician	1,625 00	
Clerk	599 98	— 109,003 81
Public printing		31,529 23
Conveying convicts to Penitentiary		14,433 63
Supreme Court expenses		7,012 58
Blind School, Nashville		8,300 00
Deaf and Dumb School, Knoxville		19,400 00
Tax aggregates		1,308 25
Arresting fugitives from justice		1,187 35
Refunded revenue		2,191 93
Governor's requisition		78 75
Registration of voters		4,024 82
Funding interest on State debt		2,593 07
Wildcat scalps		460 00
Escheated lands		7,874 00
Special acts		7,484 23
Hospital for colored insane		6 900 61
Commissioner of railroads		1,600 00
State Librarian		1,153 00
Superintendent of Capitol		1,707 02
Commissioner of railroads		375 00
Commissioner of claims against the United States		45,644 52
Superint'd't weights and measures		275 00
Sup't Public Instruction		2,700 00
Metropolitan Police of Chattanooga		9,000 00
Interest on State debt		2,023,803 19
Land Office		2,046 80
State Guards		134,431 25
Judge Frazier's impeachment case		1 278 20
Distribution of acts and journals		1,492 76
Coldwell's report		5,933 97
Renewal and exchange of bonds		232 00
Publishing Governor's proclamat'ns		2,095 40
Loan account		1,564 86
Judge Barry impeachment case		511 82
Common Schools		28,096 28
Immigration, in aid of		1 049 50
Agricultural College Scrip		2,392 89
Spencer Hunt fund		318 45
Interest on Memphis city bonds		150 00
Nashville and Northwestern R. R		3,625 00
		$3,023,945 52

Aggregate Amount of Property and Polls Listed for the Year 1867.

	Number of acres.	Value.	Other Property.	Aggregate.	Number Polls.	State and School Tax
East Tennessee	7,798,791	$39,090,707	$6,883,310	$45,974,017	30,670	$254,681 66
Middle Tennessee	8,794,113	71 356,881	23,503,730	94,860,611	47,383	536,945 56
West Tennessee	6,525,012	44,797,590	39,725,345	84,522 935	26,464	476,226 39
	23,115,916	$155,245,178	$70,112,385	$225,357,563	104,517	$1,267,853 61

Aggregate Amount of Property and Polls Listed for the Year 1868.

	Number of acres.	Value.	Other Property.	Aggregate.	Number Polls.	State and School Tax
East Tennessee	7,987,630	$38,956,156	$6,434,611	$45,390,767	33,642	$322,831 83
Middle Tennessee	10,210,113	67,443,526	23,836,548	91,280,068	49,005	621,214 11
West Tennessee	6,583,256	63,694,369	7,688,135	71,382 504	31,000	474,798 85
	24,700,999	$170,095,094	$37,959,315	$208,053,369	113,647	$1,418,943 79

NOTE.—$1,418,813 79 is the aggregate of the State and School tax on property and polls for the year 1868, as represented by the tax aggregates sent to this office by the Clerks of the County Courts. It will be seen that it is too much by $53 98. This discrepancy is owing to slight errors in a number of tax aggregates.

The foregoing table shows that 1,585,083 acres of land were listed in 1868 more than were in 1867, and that the aggregate value of "other property" is less in 1868 than in 1867 by $32,153,070, and that the aggregate value of the real estate and personal property for the year 1868 is less than in 1867 by $17,304,193 35; also that more polls were listed in 1868 than in 1867 by 9,130, and also that the State and school tax for 1868—in the aggregate—only exceeds that for 1867 $150,991 08, notwithstanding the fact that the tax was higher on property by 15 cents to the $100 worth.

The proposition often announced, that the magistrates absolutely refuse to assess property at anything like "its real value," is reduced to a mathematical demonstration, by the foregoing.

I feel justified in stating, however, that a great improvement will be made in the assessment of property for the year 1869. If not the enforcement of the sixth section of the amended revenue law would more than pay off the State debt, principal and interest.

With regard to the tax payers and present tax collections of the State, it affords me much pleasure to state to the Legislature that the manner in which they discharge their respective duties to the State does, in every deed, "give token of a better day to-morrow." If there are faults and failings in the land, (and there are many and grievous ones), they cannot be laid at the door of the parties above alluded to. The same is true of the clerks of the courts with regard to the collection of the State revenue and the prompt payment of the same into the State Treasury. The vast amount of money paid by the tax payers, and collected by the revenue collectors, and promptly paid in the Treasury, gives evidence of resources on the part of the State, and patriotism and public spirit, on the part of the taxpayers, and efficiency and faithfulness on the part of the Revenue Collectors, that fully justifies the conclusion that the State, as it is, possesses the ability to maintain its credit at home and abroad, if all classes of officials into whose hands the State has committed important trusts, would faithfully look after and defend the State's interests. This, however, is not done; and this fact is all, financially, about which there need be any complaint. So long as the State Treasury is suffered to remain a prey to the rapacity of those manufacturing establishments of "claims against the State," which has heretofore so constantly and unmercifully preyed upon it, so long will the financial situation, to some extent, languish. Hence the vital necessity of a change of policy, radical or partial, in relation to the cost of State prosecutions. If this can be done, and some improvement can be made in the assessment of the taxable property of the State, and the State debt is not only not increased, but diminished by the sale of some of our bonds, *then* I pronounce the State safe—sailing directly to the port of peace, prosperity and honor. Otherwise, probably *otherwise*.

Your obedient servant,
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to carry out the Reconstruction laws in Georgia, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill relieving the political disabilities of Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, was passed, and a recess taken until one p.m., when the President's message was read by the Secretary of the Senate, when about half of it had been read, Mr. Conness moved that the further reading of it be dispensed with, on the ground that it was offensive and untrue.

Mr. Davis opposed the motion, and Mr. Howe followed in its support.

Mr. White claimed that all considerations of propriety demanded the reading.

Mr. Wilson followed Mr. White, denouncing the President, but said he thought it ought to be read.

Mr. Hendricks stated that it was only the President's right to state his objections to the Congressional policy.

Mr. Conness then withdrew his motion and Mr. Cameron renewed it.

Mr. Morton said he was surprised at the motion, and that its adoption would belittle the Senate and indicate new spitefulness.

Mr. Drake suggested that as Congress had received many of a like character, it might as well take one more.

Mr. Howe argued that it was the President's duty to communicate facts and not opinions, and the Senate was not bound to hear his argumentation and insulting message.

Mr. Edmunds said that the transaction of business would be facilitated by deferring the question until to-morrow, and moved to adjourn, which was carried.

A message was received from the House stating that they passed the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and iron ore, and restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department, which was laid on the table.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed to relieve Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, of his political disabilities by a two-third vote.

Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement, and in referring to its business, said the estimate on which the committee would have to act would not reach the House until the close of this or the beginning of next week, and not in season to allow the committee to report any of the regular appropriation bills before the time when the usual Christmas recess would be taken. There were ten regular appropriation bills to be considered by the House, the legislative, army, navy, pension, postoffice, military academy and sundry civil bills, also the deficiency, consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, and in case of a recess, a majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee would remain in Washington and attend to business. Nothing, therefore, would be gained by the House continuing in session, and he was instructed to propose that on Thursday of next week he would move that on the following Monday the Fortieth Congress adjourn to the 5th of January.

Several members made a motion to adjourn now.

Mr. Washburne said: Several gentlemen wish the question to be settled now, and if that be the judgment of the House, I am willing to submit a concurrent resolution for a recess now. I do not, however, desire to do so until some other gentlemen from other committees shall have been heard.

Mr. Schenck desired to say something about the condition of the business of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Higbee called for the regular order of business. The subject was therefore dropped for the present.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia, to be held on Wednesday, January 30, the question to be for or against the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met at Richmond December 3, 1867. He explained the bill, and said it was the same as the bill passed last July, except as to the time of holding the election, and he hoped the time was near when there would be no further complaint in that State, as to the want of a local government, resting on the consent of the governed.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the bill made any provisions in reference to persons voting, excluded by the laws and Constitution of Virginia or under the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Bingham replied that the bill in no way changed the reconstruction acts, or as to the disqualification of citizens to vote in the preliminary election.

Washburne, of Illinois, called attention to the time fixed for holding the election, and expressed the opinion that Congress should fix a much later day. He thought the 20th of January was too early for holding the election, and desired to offer an amendment substituting the second Tuesday in April, trusting at that time the loyal people of Virginia could be protected.

Mr. Maynard remarked that in addition to the reason assigned by Mr. Washburne, that the middle of January was ordinarily a very inclement season, and it would be very difficult if not impracticable to secure anything like a full vote then, and he was therefore in favor of a postponement; and after further discussion, particularly as to the time to be fixed, Washburne, Butler and Boutwell insisted on a day as late as May next, and before disposing of it, the President's message was received and read. After reading as far as that portion relating to the Public Debt, Washburne said it was disgraceful to the country, and the President, Broomall and Schenck expressed similar views, and the message was laid on the table, without the order to print extra copies. The Virginia election bill was then amended and passed, and at 3:45 the House adjourned.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, December 9.—There was a terrific gale here Monday night. About thirty vessels were damaged in the harbor.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The river is stationary, with six feet water above and below.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 26°. The river is rising with eight feet water in the canal.

CAIRO, December 9.—Down—Darling, 12 m.; Argosy, 12 m.; Atlantic, 4 p.m.; Silver Spray, 9 p.m. Up—Louisville and Belle of Memphis.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The friends of Col. Henry Stone, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, feel very apprehensive concerning his safety, since the Ohio river disaster, as he was to leave New York on the 2d inst., and nothing has been heard from him since.

Sergeant Frame, of the police, was shot through the hand to-day, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. It then fell to the floor and was discharged again, lodging a ball in the groin of Policeman Kennedy, inflicting a serious wound.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, December 9.—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot, at Columbus, Ky., burned this morning, together with twenty-five car loads of freight, mostly flour. The loss is estimated at $40,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton ⅛c better; sales 4000 bales; uplands 24⅝@25c. Flour $5 80@6 20. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar firm. Dry Goods—There is but little animation in the market, yet prices are well maintained, except for spool cotton, which is reduced from $1 10 to $1 per dozen for the best soft finished. Calicos steady at 12@12½c for popular brands, such as Oriental and Sprague's. Heavy sheetings steady at 15@15½c for best makes.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Cotton ⅛c higher; sales 5600 bales; receipts 6889 bales; exports 9019 bales. Gold 35⅛. Flour, high grades dull; superfine $6 87½; XX $7 12½; XXX $7 25@8. Corn 78c; stock light. Oats firm at 62c. Bran $1 20. Hay, prime and choice scarce, $23@25. Pork scarce at $27. Bacon shoulders 12c; sides 17½@19½c. Lard firm at 16½@17½c. Sugar higher; common 8⅛@9¼c; prime 12@12¼c; clarified 12½@12⅞c. Molasses firm; common 45@50c; choice 61@62c. Whisky, better, $1 07½. Coffee, fair Rio, 14½c; prime 16½@17c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Tobacco sales 41 hhds; new lugs to medium leaf $6@12 25. Cotton 22c. Hogs $8@8 50. Pork $25. Bulk shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾@14c packed. Corn 60@62c. Oats 55@58c. Rye $1 33@1 35. Flour $5 25@6. Whisky 98c free.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Nothing doing in tobacco. Superfine flour $5 40@6 15. Corn 68@71c. Oats 53@58c. Pork $24 50. Bulk shoulders 9⅛c; sides 13⅜@14⅛c. Bacon shoulders 11½c; sides 15⅛@17c. Lard 15@16c. Whisky 95c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 64@65c. Oats 6.@5c. Cheese firm. Eggs 33c. Hay $15@18. Whisky 97c. Cotton firm at 23c. Lard 14½@15½c. Bulk shoulders 9½c; sides 12⅛@13c.

MARRIED.

WILLINS—NELSON—At Calvary Church, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. George White, JOHN T. WILLINS, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE O. NELSON.

The bride, daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, T. O. Nelson, Esq., and her groom, have the hearty congratulations of the APPEAL. We wish them every joy and blessing that can await the pure and the good.

DIED.

ARMANT—At the Braden Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, November 26th, of diptheria, HORACE ST. JEAN ARMANT, aged two years and eight months, infant son of Horace St. Jean Armant, of St. James Parish, Louisiana, and Jessie Crisp Armant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR ALDERMAN.—We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. R. F. BROWN as a candidate for re-election as Alderman for the Fourth Ward. de10

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SIXTH WARD. By request of many Republicans, I announce myself as an Independent Candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. Election 7th of January, 1869. If elected, will study the interest of my ward and the city in general. de9* E. J. COMER.

WANTED.—A Foreman for a Sash, Door and Blind Factory—one with or without capital. Call at room No. 38, Peabody House, on Thursday, the 10th, between 3 and 4 p.m. de9 2t*

TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the Male Academy at Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., as Principal, the position having become vacant by the resignation of the present incumbent. The Academy Buildings are commodious, and the school liberally supported. Address A. T. McNEAL, de9 10* Secretary Board Trustees.

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER by a man of several years' experience in first-class houses. The applicant was born and raised in the city, has a large circle of acquaintances, and can produce the best of business references for honesty and capacity. Will be ready to take a situation on January 1st. Address Q. Z. M., at this office. de6 1w

Mississippi Cotton Plantations

For Rent.

EIGHT PLANTATIONS NEAR BEULAH, Bolivar county, Miss., thoroughly protected from inundation by the new levees. Four Plantations for sale. CLARK & MONTGOMERY, de9 1jal Beulah, Mississippi.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NOURSE & MATHEWS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Nourse will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities. C. NOURSE, A. MATHEWS. Memphis, Tenn., December 9, 1868.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same office,

No. 16 Jefferson Street,

Where he will be happy to see all those having business to transact with the "Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company," or desiring to insure therein. C. NOURSE. December 9, 1868. de10 1w

Mississippi River Railroad.

TO Chamberlayne Jones, S. S. Rembert, John Harding and others:

GENTLEMEN: Having been by you, on the 5th of September, appointed a committee to confer with Mr. A. S. Mitchell, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, to ascertain and report the condition and prospects thereof, we have the honor to report that we have been until now unable to meet Mr. Mitchell, and to publish herewith his reply to our communication. Should you deem further action incumbent upon us, we await your instructions.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,
JOHN CUBBIN,
THOMAS W. WARD,
F. STITH, Committee.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD, MEMPHIS, December 9, 1868.

Messrs. Cubbin, Ward and Stith:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of this date, I take pleasure in referring you to a statement in regard to the condition and prospects of the Mississippi River Railroad, published by myself in the APPEAL and *Avalanche*, of this city, of the 8th inst. The citizens you represent will find in that publication the information they desire. I will further add, that within a very short time, I have no doubt, I will be able to call on all parties interested in our road to participate in the work of construction.

Very respectfully,
de10 1t A. S. MITCHELL, President, Etc.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of AINSLIE & LONERGAN, lately announced, is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of the undersigned. R. W. AINSLIE. Memphis, December 7, 1868. de8

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MR. D. KAUFMAN, JR., OF S. KAUFMAN Bro., 47 Jefferson, corner Second street, has just returned from New Orleans, where he has been purchasing a large stock of Smokers' Goods, such as

Clato de Orion Cigars,
Partugas Cigars,
Del Rey Cigars,
Havana Smoking Tobacco,
Perique Tobacco, in Carrats,

All of which they warrant to be genuine. de8 3t

Lard! Lard!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW TO the trade: 100 cases LARD in 3, 5 and 7 caddies; 75 kegs PRIME LEAF LARD. All strictly choice, and of Fairbanks, Peak & Co.'s manufacture. TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., de1 1w 366 Front Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee......Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer......C. D. STEINKUHL
Stage Manager......ROBERT McWADE

Thursday Evening, December 10—And until further notice, the beautiful Fairy Burlesque Spectacle, entitled

CINDERILLA

Or, THE GLASS SLIPPER.

Introducing the great White Fawn Transformation Scene, and the following great Artistes: M'lle Diani, M'lle Saudi, Mons. Marvig, Mons. Diani, and a full Corps de Ballet, with a strong Dramatic Cast.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

SIX NIGHTS

Of Marie Friedericci's Grand

GERMAN OPERA COMPA'Y

THE management take pleasure to announce to the citizens of Memphis that the great Opera Company will give a season of Six Grand Operas, with the following array of talent:

Prima Donnas—Marie Friedericci, Clara Lang Ziegler.
Prima Donnas Secundo—Bertha Berger, Mathilde Roche.
Tenors—Franz Himmer, Johann Armand.
Baritone—Heinrich Steinecke.
Basso—Joseph Weinlich.
Basso Buffo—Wm. Bach.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
A. PREDIGAM......Musical Director.

The following Grand Operas will be presented:

Thursday, December 17,

First Night of the Season—MARTHA.

Friday, December 18—DER FREYSCHUTZ.
Saturday, December 19—FRA DIAVOLO.
Monday, December 21—FAUST.
Tuesday, December 22—STRADELLA.
Wednesday, December 23—MAGIC FLUTE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette	$1 00
Extra for Reserved Seats	50
Second Tier	75
Gallery (Third Tier)	35

The sale for Reserved Seats will begin Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Music Store of Mr. F. Katzenbach, 317 Main street.

WM. BACH, Business Manager.
de10 H. GRAU, General Superintend't.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

DRY GOODS

—AT—

WHOLESALE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

NEW STYLES

SPRAGUE'S,
ALLYN'S AND
MERRIMAC

PRINTS.

Osnaburgs,
Kentucky Jeans,
Tennessee Plaids,

OFFERED LOW

—TO—

CASH BUYERS!

MENKEN BROTHERS,

Corner Court and Main Sts.

POWHATAN ROBINSON. WILLIAM S. MOON

ROBINSON & MOON,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

—OFFICE WITH—

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

240 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WORK intrusted to us attended to promptly. Will furnish information of the value and location of lands. On order, surveyors supplied with instruments and materials of the best manufacture.

Refer to M. J. Wicks, President M. and C. R R; Col. F. White, President M. and T. R. R., A. S. Livermore, James L. Meigs, Col. Minor Merriwether, Col. W. R. Hunt, Bronson Bayliss, Esq., Logwood & Peyton, Esqs., G. P. Foute, Esq., Orgill Bros. & Co., Galbreath, Stewart & Co. de2tf

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,
SOMETHING NEW
HEAVY PLAIDS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
THE BEST STOCK IN MEMPHIS.
Osnabugs & Sheetings,
BIG STOCK.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW FASHIONS.
COTTON YARNS. ALL SIZES

In short, one of the finest stocks assorted merchandise ever offered in Memphis, and which we offer

TO MERCHANTS ONLY.

For Cash or short City Acceptance.

WM. R. MOORE & CO., 299 Main St.,
nov18 Next door North Peabody Hot

ASHBROOK & WHITE,

(Successors to Geo. Philler & Co.,)

DEALERS IN

FURS, DEER SKINS

—AND—

HIDES,

ADAMS STREET,

Bet. Front Row and Water Sts.,

North Side.

CASH PAID FOR

HIDES, FURS & DEER SKINS.

de3 tf

BRICKWORK.

THOMAS CUBBINS can always be found at 191 MAIN STREET, corner Washington. Leave orders.
nov6 1m* THOMAS CUBBINS.

AUCTION.

HEAVY TRADE SALE

—OF—

TOBACCO,

BOOTS, SHOES & AXES

On Thursday Morning Next,

At 9 o'clock,

We will sell, at our Auction Room, without reserve,

50 CASES SMOKING TOBACCO

In Packages from half pound to five pounds, of the celebrated KILLIKINNICK AND GRAND MOGUL BRANDS.

The Tobacco is perfect in quality and condition, and a finer lot is seldom offered to the trade in this or any other market.

Also, at same time, a fresh and seasonable assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING

And and invoice of Ladies' and Misses'

Fashionable Hats and Bonnets.

—ALSO—

100 Boxes Axes.

Carpets! Carpets!

We are just in receipt of an invoice of

Ingrain,
Three-Ply and
Brussels Carpets,

Of the latest styles, which we are selling at LOW FIGURES.

VALUABLE SHELBY COUNTY FARMS

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE.

We will sell, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th,

Upon the premises, through Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers, that

Valuable Farm,

Belonging to the estate of the late George L. Holmes, situated on Big Creek, about 12 miles northeast of Memphis, in one of the most desirable farming portions of the county.

The farm will be subdivided and sold in tracts of from 150 to 200 acres, advantageously laid off in cleared and timbered land, and upon easy terms, to-wit: Third cash, balance in one and two years, without interest.

Also, at the same time and place, the Horses, Mules, Stock, Corn, Plantation Utensils, etc., on the farm, will be sold for Cash.

GEO. C. HOLMES,
W. R. HOLMES,
Heirs and Administrators.

Conveyances to the Sale will be furnished at our Office, leaving at 2 p.m. on Monday and returning next day.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
nov21 AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,

de4 tf Memphis, Tennessee.

COURT STREET

Vacant Property.

WE will sell at Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on

Friday, December 11th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

3 Magnificent Building Lots,

Situated on the south side of Court street, just east of the FRAZIER BLOCK, and in the very center of the most desirable residence location in the city, being convenient to the business center, and surrounded with fine residences.

Each lot has a front of 25½ feet by a depth of 148½ feet to a wide alley. Parties who would secure a location in the most desirable portion of our city, have now a chance that may not soon occur. The title is indisputable.

TERMS—Half cash, balance in 12 months.
MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO.,
de8 4t Auctioneers.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oc19 tf

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

E. FEGAN,

Successor to John A. Dickinson,

256 Second Street, Irving Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I am daily receiving all the new styles of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall and Office Furniture, which I will sell at Louisville and Cincinnati prices (adding Freight only), and offer unusual inducements to cash customers.
nov1 1m

M. J. ROSSEL. W. C. C. FOSTER

ROSSEL & FOSTER,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

We will make liberal advances on all Cotton consigned to us for sale in this market. And when parties wish us to ship their Cotton to New York or New Orleans, we will advance, say two-thirds to three-fourths its value. This will enable merchants and planters to hold over such depression as we had last season, and realize the full worth of their Cotton.

All Cotton shipped to us and in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. sep15 3m

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, **J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.**
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, **J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS, W. L. VANCE, WM. JOYNER, F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON, J. J. PETTIT, N. S. BRUCE, A. SEESSEL,
F. TITUS, W. R. HUNT, W. B. GREENLAW, B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL, J. G. LONSDALE, JAMES PHELAN.

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

BULKLEY, FERGUSON & PRIVETT,

No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee and Central Alabama.

je14 dtfawlm

READ! READ! READ!

LADIES, READ!

A NEW ARRIVAL AT

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

—OF—

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Breakfast Shawls,
Ladies' and Misses' Hoods,
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets,
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts,

Which will be sold during the week

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

FROM PREVIOUS PRICES.

Also, an Immense New Stock of

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our LATE ARRIVAL OF

Black Astrachan Cloth,
White Astrachan Cloth,
Colored Astrachan Cloth,

Which is now the most Fashionable Cloth for Cloaks and Muffs in the market. Ladies wishing Cloaks and Muffs of these Goods, can have them

Made to order at our Cloak Manufactory

A GOOD FIT WILL BE GUARANTEED.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 Main Street, Corner Jefferson.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

A. SEESSEL & SON,

Beg leave to offer to the Public their Immense

SECOND STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Silks,
Satins,
Irish and French Poplins,
Merinos,
Empress Cloths,

AND A VARIETY OF

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS

Which we propose to SELL at prices defying EASTERN AUCTION SALES.

Trimmings, Buttons and Novelties, a Splendid Assortment.

OUR STOCK OF CLOAKS,

Manufactured under our supervision, in the East, which we defy HOME MANUFACTURE. An immense Stock of FURS, FURS, at prices to suit the Public. In addition to the above,

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS

—FOR—

JOBBING AND PLANTATION PURPOSES COMPLETE

All we ask is a call. Try us and judge for yourselves.

A. SEESSEL & SON,

259 MAIN ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President. BEN. MAY, Secretary,
T. A. NELSON, F. H. WHITE, Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.
F. S. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Capital, : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS:

T. A. NELSON, A. WOODRUFF, R. C. BRINKLEY, F. M. WHITE, C. P. NORRIS,
SAM TATE, H. A. PARTEE, C. C. SPENCER, C. W. FRAZER, CHAS. KORTRECHT,
JACOB WELLER, HUGH TORRANCE, Gen. JNO. B. GORDON, F. S. DAVIS, J. W. McCOWN,

MEDICAL BOARD:

E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. ERSKINE.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRANCH, **LOUISVILLE BRANCH,**
JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't; W. C. MORRIS, Sec'y. C. C. SPENCER, Pres't; E. P. HOPKINS, Sec'y

Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses.

W. A. FERGUSON, GEO. C. THOMPSON and WILBUR F. SIMMONS,
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. General Agents

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. A Night Watchman and German Janitor on the premises. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, Second floor, Postoffice Building. de8 2w

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE, No. 361 MAIN Street. The large four-story brown stone front, 150 long, with front and back stairs, occupied the past five years by G. H. Blood & Co., is for rent from January 1, 1869. This is one of the most attractive and best built storehouses on Main street, one and a-half blocks from the Peabody Hotel, and situated in a block bounded by many of the largest commission merchants in the city. Apply to BROOKS & DENNIS, 292 Main street. nov24 3w

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 488, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, 288 Main street. de2 tf

FOR RENT.—On Valentine avenue, two and a half miles from the city, my residence, containing eight rooms, basement kitchen, servant's rooms, carriage house, stable, good cistern and well, all in good repair, with twenty or thirty-four acres. Apply to Mrs. S. A. PAINE, on the premises, or to JOE LOCKE, News Stand, 236½ Main St. nov26 tf

FOR RENT.—Main Street Stores and excellent Offices for rent—Cellars, First and Second Floors and Sleeping Rooms, moderate to prompt tenants. W. A. Wheatley, 280 Main. nov24 1m Agent, P. C. BETHELL.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Spaight, Donnell & Rodman lands in Tipton and Shelby counties. The undersigned, as attorneys of W. B. Rodman, are authorized to sell and convey Judge Rodman's interested said lands. Persons desirous to purchase in lands will please call on the undersigned. Good learn terms, which will be accommodating and R. R. HEATH and A. M. LEWIS, 38 Second street. nov14 tf

FOR SALE.—A first-class Distillery, Machinery, etc., etc., entirely new, and in good order. Will be sold low if immediate application is made. Apply to Denis Saxton, Randolph road, north of Wolf river bridge, or at Britton's Ale House, 28 Front. nov11 1m

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 23 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. jel7 N. M. TREZEVANT.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have a Tract of Land, 40 acres, near the Old State Line road, five miles from Memphis, well improved, with a good young Orchard of Peaches, Apples, Pears and Cherries, an extra fine Well of Water, which I wish to sell for cash. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, near Mr. J. J. Smith and Geo. C. Holmes. Inquire on the premises, or of Norment & Graves, No. 4 Howard's Row. de3 1m d&w ROBT. W. NORMENT.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the firms of Matthews, Judson & Co. and Judson & Co. to the remaining partners, I am no longer a member thereof. They assume all the indebtedness of said firms, and are alone authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same. R. G. MATTHEWS.
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1868.

The business of said firms will continue as heretofore by the undersigned, remaining partners, under the name and style of JUDSON & CO., who assume the liabilities of said firms, and who alone are authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same.
A. B. JUDSON,
T. H. JUDSON,
J. C. ALEXANDER.
Memphis, November 28, 1868.

In retiring from said firms I respectfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends. nov29 1m R. G. MATTHEWS.
Ledger, Bulletin and Post copy.

NOTICE.

MR. H. D. BULKLEY has become associated with the undersigned in the Agency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, for Tennessee and Central Alabama, to date from the 1st of November, 1868. The style of the firm will hereafter be Bulkley, Ferguson & Privett.
H. M. FERGUSON,
nov21 1m J. N. PRIVETT.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,

MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.
de8 6m

GROCERS.

Spicer & Sharpe,

354 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVENEY BLOCK.

FAMILIES in the country and city will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock. Our Goods are fresh, and selected expressly for family use.

New Sugars and New Syrups.

Currants, Citron, Sultana, Valencia and Malaga Raisins—of the new crop.

Turkish Prunes—new crop.

Spanish Olives—very fine—new crop.

Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles—a full assortment, all sizes—new and fresh.

Chocolate—Baker's—new and fresh.
de6tf SPICER & SHARPE.

J. P. COFFIN, Late with Toof, Phillips & Co., CHAS. COFFIN, HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN

JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.
Shaker Preserves, Jellies—assorted;
Golden Syrup, Family Syrup, Sugar House Molasses;
Coffees—Rio, Laguayra, Java and Mocha;
The finest Teas in the market;
Mackerel—Mess and No. 1; Salmon in kits and Pickled, White Fish, Codfish, in bulk, and Desiccated;
Choice Lard in caddies and in Tin Cans, 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. oc23

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

G. F. Filley's "Old Reliable"

CHARTER OAK STOVE

MAINTAINS its reputation as the BEST STOVE IN THE MARKET. J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street, are the ONLY AGENTS for Memphis. Always see Filley's name on each Stove. A good supply of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Pressed Ware always on hand. Job Work promptly attended to.

J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,
nov26 3m No. 227 Main St., Memphis.

Yeast for Distilleries.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish to Distilleries, No. 1 Stock Yeast, for distilling purposes, at the shortest notice. Orders left at No. 1 Howard's Row, will be promptly filled.
nov13 2w* [illegible] BRODI.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

"PEABODY" HAT—Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

500 pieces standard prints at 12½c, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

FURNITURE of all kinds at Thixton & Murdock's, 364 Main street.

TO-DAY elegant lunch at 15 Jefferson street. 1m

BANKRUPTS discharged December 9, 1868: Hiram P. Guy, Wm. R. Clements.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT—All the delicacies of the season for dinner to-day at 50 cents.

VELVET, Felt and Plush Hats, at 50 and 75 cents and $1 each, at M. J. Yancy & Co.'s, 192 Main street. 1w

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

THE firm of Nourse & Mathews, agents of the Phœnix Insurance Company, have dissolved partnership. See their notice.

FREE LUNCH every morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at X 10 U S Saloon, corner Main and Exchange streets. 3t

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has all the latest monthlies, weeklies and dailies from everywhere. New Orleans Picayune, Times and Price Current on file. tf

IF YOU want to see a splendid assortment of chamber, parlor and dining room furniture cheap, and no humbug, call at E. Fegans, 256 Second street, Irving block. 1w

FINE TOBACCO.—S. Steinberg, No. 200 Front street, keeps a full supply of tobacco, both smoking and chewing. Call and get a box of the *Grand Duchesse* smoking tobacco. 1w.

ERMINE FURS—Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

SIX thousand dollars' worth Window Shades and Wall Paper, at New York prices, at 375 Main street.
nov24 tf J. GRIESHABER.

50 Dozen good Men's Hats at $1, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.
nov28 tf

MATTRESSES of all kinds repaired at Thixton & Murdock's, 364 Main street.

DINNER.—Gentlemen who want a quiet dinner go to the St. Charles, corner of Second and Jefferson.

TOBACCO SALE THIS MORNING.—The heaviest tobacco sale of the season will take place this morning, at nine o'clock, at the sales-room of Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers. See their advertisement.

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4.00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests.
tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

500 Ladies' Cloaks, latest styles, and elegantly trimmed, from $6 50 to $35, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THE weather was dark, gloomy and cold yesterday, and at writing looked like we ought to have a snow storm during the night. A day or two more of such weather would give us good skating.

A WHITE man was brought before 'Squire Griffith yesterday, charged by a negro woman with beating her. The evidence went to show that the two lived together as man and wife, and that he was habitually brutal to her. The 'Squire fined him $4 and costs.

OUR FRIEND and cotemporary, Capt. James O. Durff, is a candidate, we learn, for Alderman of the Third Ward. Capt Durff is a good citizen, a clever gentleman, and withal one who has the interests of Memphis at heart. We hope he may go in and win.

UPHOLSTERING promptly attended to by Thixton & Murdock, 364 Main street.

OYSTER SOUP for dinner to-day at the St. Charles, corner of Second and Jefferson.

IRISH Poplins, best quality and all shades, at $1 25 per yard.
tf RICE & ENGEL.

LADIES' FURS—Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—Dr. J. Lindoman, Surgeon Chiropodist, at St. Louis, has arrived for the purpose of curing Corns, Bunions and ingrowing nails. He cures without pain or drawing blood, by a new process. Give him a call at the Overton Hotel for a few days. 3t

JOHN LILLY has removed his large and select stock of staple and fancy groceries, wines, liquors, etc., to No. 351 Main street, where his friends and the public generally will find a superior stock of all goods in his line, *at lowest market rates for cash.* 1w

QUICK WORK.—A couple of days ago a gentleman, living a few miles from the city, had a valuable mule stolen from his stable. He went to headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and laid complaint. The case was given to detective Ben Garrett to work up, and yesterday evening Capt. Ben came back from Arkansas, having been gone some eight or ten hours, bringing back not only the mule but the thief. The case will have a hearing to-day.

500 No. 1 Satinet suits, $7 50 per suit, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

UNITED STATES COURTS—*Rule of Court.*—Ordered that in all cases the Clerk of the Court may, on the request of counsel for either party, open and file any deposition received by him in a cause. And in case either party shall desire to except to the reading of such deposition, he shall file with the Clerk his exceptions thereto; and thereupon, after giving notice to adverse counsel, if any, the Clerk shall pass upon said exceptions, and his decision thereon shall be final, unless appealed from the Court within three days.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.—The committee of merchants had an interview on Monday last with the Finance Committee of the Senate and House, of which the result appeared satisfactory to all concerned. It is very probable that Col. Prosser's bill, introduced last week, levying a tax of one per cent. only on the invoice cost where purchased, of all merchandise to be brought into the State—the tax to be collected only *once*, and not whenever the article changes hands, as is now the case.

WALL Paper and Window Shades, to be closed out positively before January 1, at 375 Main street.
nov24 tf J. GRIESHABER.

200 Nice Overcoats, from $7 50 to $15, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.
nov28 tf

THE "Peabody" and "Alpine" hat continue to lead the fashion. You can buy them at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Our young men who desire to be up with the times and the fashions should call on McGeoy, the merchant tailor, 238 Second street, and examine his elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and overcoat material. McGeoy's is the handsomest stock in town, and he is prepared to make perfect fits in every style of garment. We advise our readers to call and see him without delay and make their selections. tf

LADIES' FURS—Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

100 Dozen pairs Cotton Half Hose at 10c per pair, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

THEATER.

Last Night of White Fawn.

The last appearance of the *White Fawn* was greeted last night with an audience that completely filled the New Memphis. The dress-circle and parquette were never more densely packed, and were resplendent with the beauty and fashion of our city. The audience, as if to show the spectacle, at parting, how much it was appreciated, and to make amends for their past coldness and apparent neglect, showered their plaudits with a freedom and heartiness unwonted in a Memphis assemblage. We have so frequently, during the run of this piece, taken occasion to speak of the merits of the cast, actors and actresses, that but a word is now necessary. They steadily improved, and won in favor every night to the close. The ladies, especially, have ingratiated themselves into the hearts of the entire theater-going public. Who, that saw Mrs. Cline as "Gillyflower," with her songs, her dances, her little winning ways, can ever forget them? Miss Plunkett, too, as "Desiree," was perfect, and made herself very charming. Haughty pride and jealousy are not pleasant subjects to remember, and yet Mrs Lanagan threw a certain nobility around the character of "Alka" that will long be remembered by those who see her in other roles.

The gentlemen—Messrs. Malmburg, McWade, White, Dovey and Lanagan, have each in their role received the well merited plaudits of the audience. But the *ballet!* What shall we say of the dancers? How shall we give to those who did not see them an idea of the wonderful grace and beauty of the *artistes*, whose every motion was grace? We may criticize a drama or play, or through a *critique* gain some idea of acting which he has not seen, but who can describe the *ballet* intelligibly?

What a wildering sight, what a maze of delight;
Was ever anything like it?—
Ambient swarms of fairy like forms,
Beauty and grace of figure and face,
Exquisite grouping; delicate drooping;
Muslin and dimity; half hidden symmetry;
Ribands and roses; passionate poses;
Lithe shapes revolving; clusters dissolving.
Ever fresh beauties artistic unfold;
Limbs neat and tapering; volatile capering;
A living labyrinth rare to behold.
Oh! what a vision of charming confusion,
Simple and complex, all at a glance;
Half a reality—half an illusion,
Such is the Mystic and Magical Dance.

No! to appreciate them we must see Sands, or Diana, in their beautiful and graceful poses; must see the stage, when in groups or single, these two, with the lesser stars of the Terpsichorean art,—the stately Laura, the Zuaidi, Deverie or Barena,—move to enchanting music in motions still more enchanting.

To-night the grand fairy spectacle—one of which the story is familiar to us from our earliest childhood,—*Cinderilla* will be presented, and we are sure will meet with a warm and hearty welcome.

100 doz late style ladies' linen cuffs, from $3 to $4. tf RICE & ENGEL.

STEAMBOATS can be supplied with bedding at Thixton & Murdock's, 364 Main street.

THE GREAT OPERA IS COMING!—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Friedericci's grand German opera troupe has engaged the Greenlaw Opera House, and will give us a season of six nights, commencing on Thursday the 17th inst. The prima donna, Madame Friedericci, is well known to our music loving public, and during her short stay with us last season took all hearts by storm. Her voice is a clear soprano, her *personnel* perfectly charming, and as "Gretschen" in *Faust*, or *Martha*, she is without a rival. Indeed, there is but one now who can for a moment be said to compete with her—and that is Miss Kellogg. The reader will also notice among the other artists names as familiar in the musical world as household words, Mad. Clara Lang Zeigler, Bertha Berger, Mathilde Roche, Franz Himmer, Johanna Armand, Henry Steinecke, Joseph Weinlich and Wilhelm Bach. The *Kappelmeister*, Mr. Prediger, is well known, while the General Superintendent, Mr. Grau, has a world-wide celebrity. The season opens with *Martha*, and during it there will be presented *Frieschutz, Fra Diavolo, Faust, Stradella*, and the *Zauberfloete*

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL FORTUNES OF MEMPHIS.—There is a steady augmentation of values in the real estate market. In fact, whenever the newspaper press directs public attention to the local railway and commercial advantages of Memphis, there follows increased confidence in the stability of our commercial and industrial fortunes. Whether the course of the Board of Aldermen and that of railway builders has been wise or not, the discussion of the relation of this city to the commerce and travel generated by railroads connecting the two oceans, and that traffic begotten by God's highway between the Lakes and the Gulf, infuses fresh confidence, and there is an appreciable advance in the real estate market. This fact is most palpable, as it affects property centrally located. Bought to-day for residence purposes, it becomes to-morrow the center of traffic, and the lots on Court street offered at auction on next Friday, (to morrow,) by Monsarrat & Lanier, are in the very heart of the city. They are to be sold without reserve. Everybody should attend the sale.

THIXTON & MURDOCK, 364 Main street, manufacture Mattresses and bedding.

LADIES! If you want a good Cloak for little money, go to Rice & Engel's.
nov28 tf

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE SECOND WARD.—Tuesday night, pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward was held at the Poplar street engine house, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Alderman. Capt. John W. Cochran was called to the Chair, and Capt. George E. Stahl appointed Secretary. After the usual preliminaries, nominations were in order. The name of Capt. E. Marshall was presented, and he was nominated unanimously. Capt. Marshall is an old citizen of the ward, fully identified with its interests, and, if elected, will make a good Alderman. The Second Ward has been first in the field in nominations. Its example should be followed by our Conservative friends throughout the city. The Conservatives must make regular nominations. It will not do to put two or more candidates in the field against a Radical nominee. We must win, and it is folly to think of success without thorough organization.

LADIES! All kinds of Dress Goods, lower than any place in the city, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

FREE LUNCH daily at Raggio's, 15 Jefferson street. 1m

MULE TRADING MADE EASY.—Horse or mule trading is a fine art, and requires a long apprenticeship and a good deal of practice before a man may be said to be *au fait* in it. A regular trader is the trickiest man in the world, and all men who have to purchase animals have a dread of falling into their hands. Thos. Thiers, an old darkey, however, has found out a way to remedy the chances of being "done for" in buying a "no 'count critter." He bought a pair of mules a few days ago from Mr. Nelson, for which, after much palavering and calling in of other African citizens, he paid the sum of $190. After taking his purchases home he found one of them was blind of an eye, and forthwith he wants Mr. Nelson to "trade back"—a proposition which the latter very properly refused to accede to. Believing in "the law," next to the bureau, the old codger bolted for a justice's office and had Mr. Nelson arrested *for obtaining money under false pretenses.* 'Squire Walton was hearing the case at a late hour yesterday evening.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this public method of returning my sincere thanks to the Fire Department of Memphis and to the Hook and Ladder Company, for saving my house from fire on yesterday morning. The fire was so close to me that it required strong efforts to save my property. I also return thanks to some friends who rendered me valuable assistance in time of need.
FELIX FRANSIOLI.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of Monday, December 7, 1868.

Senate.

The Senate met at 10 a.m., Speaker Senter in the chair, and thirteen members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington.

There not being a quorum present, the Senate adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

House.

The House was called to order at 10 a.m., Speaker Richards in the chair, and fifty-six members present.

The Comptroller of the Treasury sent in an extended and exhaustive financial statement of his office.

[We publish elsewhere the text of this report, one thousand copies of which were ordered published.]

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Turner: Bill for calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the election to be held February 22d. Should the vote be for a convention, the Governor is to call the General Assembly together, which body shall constitute the convention.

By Mr. Richards: Bill providing for the sale of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad.

Mr. Singletary added an amendment, including the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad.

By Mr. Hewatt: Bill to incorporate the Metropolis (Illinois) and Union City railroad.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To regulate the fire test of illuminating oils. Passed. Ayes 51; noes 5.

On motion of Mr. Reeves, the House bill to incorporate Westwood Cemetery, at Memphis, was taken up on second reading.

The bill was earnestly opposed by Messrs. Richards and Ryder, the members from Shelby county. After a lengthy debate, the House refused to concur with the report of the Committee on Corporations, recommending the rejection of the bill.

Adjourned to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

IRISH Poplins, best quality and all shades, at $1 25 per yard.
tf RICE & ENGEL.

THERE is nothing that pays like advertising—it is the only road to success—and yet there is no element of success that is so little used.

PERSONAL.

We were happy to meet on the streets yesterday morning *propria persone* our friend Jesse W. Page, jr., looking not at all like a ghost, or one from the "land of spirits"—unless Cincinnati may be called so. Mr. Page narrowly escaped being a passenger on the ill-fated United States.

It is the general impression in Nashville among the knowing ones that the Hon. John W. Leftwich, who is now in that city, will get his certificate of election as Congressman from the Eighth District. Gov. Brownlow says he'll issue certificates to those who are declared elected by the official returns, and if there's any contest, Congress will have to settle it.

Sam P. Rose, Esq., of the Tipton county *Record* came to town last night and returns home to-day.

Mr. Charles Fisher, of the firm of Gage & Fisher, yesterday took unto himself one of the belles of Tipton. We trust that every consignment of Charley's hereafter may class "middling fair," and that his tables may ever be covered with the best in the land.

Gen. N. B. Forrest and his brother, Capt. Wm. Forrest, returned to the city yesterday from a trip down the country in the interest of the Memphis and Selma railroad.

Capt. Wm. R. Moore returned yesterday from Nashville, where he has been laboring in connection with the Merchant's Committee for the removal of the tax on merchandise. The Captain is confident of the success of the object of his mission.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—*Hon. Connally F. Trigg, presiding.*—John Johnston, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court yesterday.

In the case of King vs. steamboat Euclair, an order *pro confesso* was issued.

Owing to an omission in the copying of a bond upon which was founded the plaintiff's evidence in the case of the United States vs. Galen E. Green et al., the plaintiff took a non-suit, and leave was granted to amend the declaration.

The following cases were dismissed: Fernhard vs. Elson Bros.; Moses vs. Levy & Co.; No. 140, district docket, United States vs. R. N. Perry, and No. 168 district docket.

In case No. 107, an order was issued that defendant, John C. Mohrstadt, personally appear in court on Monday next, to show cause why an attachment shall not be issued against him for not complying with an order of court.

The following cases, on the law docket, are set for peremptory call to-day:

72 Vance vs Merrill.
93 Southern vs Arnold.
99 Smith & McKinney vs Pointer.
102 Condit vs Boone.
113 Kahn vs Butler.
114 United States vs Patton & Landrum.
314 Looney vs Salen et al.
397 Hicks vs Shelton, Jones & Co.
398 Dale, Ross & Withers vs Kerr.
467 Whelan vs Grenlaw.
491 Richardson vs Bishop.
503 Love vs Hough.
504 Murison vs Gardner & Bond.
508 Wheatly vs Anderson & Gay.
514 Swan vs Orne, executor.
518 United States vs Travis et al.
538 Riddle et al vs Pillow et al.
540 Garvin, Bell & Co vs Rice.
556 Sonneborn & Co vs Wm Weyhe & Co.
561 Hoffehimer Bros vs G Franz & Bro.
562 Griffin vs Deloach, administrator.
569 Steerback & Co vs Joble.
575 A Johnson & Co vs Weyhes et al.
581 Craig vs Ferguson.
584 " " Bledsoe.
585 " "
588 Swope, Levy & Co vs Weyhe & Co.
589 Langsdorf et al vs "
590 Jordon et al vs "
591 Freidenwale & Co vs "

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The calendar of cases for yesterday were disposed of. The following calendar will be taken up to-day:

1316 O'Harn vs P. D. Batcher.
1109 Holland Bro, use, vs Marshall.
1111 Dixon ex'r vs Lane.
1131 Mansfield & Higbee vs Cheros.
1140 Henwood vs Insley.
1159 Orgill Bros & Co vs Larkin.
1190 State vs Speed, McManus & Co.
1234 Walker, adm'r vs Speed & Sprang.
1261 Palmer, adm'r vs Bettis.
1270 Thompson vs Memphis Association Course.
1287 Overton vs Hughes.
1288 Maddox vs Bullock.

If the above cases which were specially set for to-day are disposed of before the hour of adjournment the docket will be taken up at No. 1330 and run to 1360 inclusive.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—This court is still engaged in hearing the argument on demurrer in the Nicholson paving cases. The argument will be resumed this morning.

The Clerk and Master will take an account in the case of Ward vs Morgan et al.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The calendar for yesterday was disposed of. The following cases will be called for trial to-day:

1222 Packer vs Holland et al.
1184 Price vs Hunt.
1186 Holland vs Packer and wife.
1187 Tyler vs Hunt.
1252 Foley vs Duffin & Bro.
1441 Stillman & Co. vs Bluff City Insurance Co.
1441 Rice vs Walker et al.
1443 McKinney & Co. vs Kirk.
1444 Whitemore et al vs Woodward.
1445 Elliott, ex., vs Walt et al.
1446 Marple, use, vs Downs et al.
1447 Davis vs Bolton et al.
1448 Dean et al vs Vaughan et al.
1449 Neill vs Wilds.
1450 Park vs City of Memphis.
1451 Besthoff vs Able.
1452 McBain vs Hubbard.
1454 Union Bank vs Brinkley.
1217 Loler vs Foley.
1275 Cash vs Deloach, adm'r.
1305 Ames, Woodbury et al vs Cogswell and wife.
1323 Wildberger vs Brown.
2031 Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company vs Mumford et al.

The case of Hickey vs Hyatt, Odell and Wolf is on trial and will be disposed of in a short time this morning.

100 doz late style ladies' linen collars, from $2 to $3 per doz at Rice & Engel's.
tf

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Weather cold and cloudy. The river is rising slowly with twelve feet in the channel. The Ohio is rising with eight feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio remains in good condition. The Arkansas is receding with four and a half feet in the channel out and three feet above there.

Arrivals.

Steamer Luminary, St. Louis.
" Octavia, St. Louis.
" Thos. H. Allen, Cincinnati.
" Minnie, Cincinnati.
" Ruth, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Minnie, Cincinnati.
" Magenta, New Orleans.
" Hesper, St. Louis.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.

In Port.

Thos. H. Allen, Octavia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Arkansas river U. S. mail packet Thomas H. Allen, built at Madison, Ind., for the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, arrived in port yesterday morning. She leaves this evening for the Arkansas river, through to Ft. Smith. She is a splendid craft, staunch, of easy model, and complete in her appointments. She was built expressly for the trade, for which she is well adapted. Her outfit is in keeping with the neat cabins, her motive power is of good material, while her hull is made strong and of the best of timber. Capt. Reese Pritchard, formerly of the Celeste, commands the new craft, while Messrs. Walker and Sam. Woods, genial and clever gentlemen, have charge of the office. She leaves promptly at 5 p.m.

The Minnie, from Cincinnati arrived in port yesterday morning and cleared in the evening with a fair trip.

The Linton is the Thursday—Haile's Point and the bends—packet.

The W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Rube Haines, is due from the Arkansas.

The Tempest is due from Louisville, bound for White river. Mr. Aleck Stewart, a clever gentleman and efficient clerk, has charge of the office. Aleck is growing in favor wherever he goes.

The Luminary passed down for Vicksburg yesterday.

The Darling, Capt. Lew Kates, will be found at the wharf this morning and will return to Cincinnati on Friday.

The Lady Withaup did not get off last evening for White river. She leaves this evening.

The U. S. Government dredge boat Octavia arrived last evening from St. Louis.

The Ruth arrived from New Orleans last night, and leaves on Saturday with a return trip.

Capt. Alf. G. Tuther, of the Star Union Line, and his bride, formerly Miss Emma Speed, of this city, left on a bridal trip for New Orleans last night on the Magenta. We wish our friend and his lovely wife every blessing which Providence can bestow upon them. Two more bridal parties were on the Magenta.

Capt. John Adams, who returned on Tuesday from Cincinnati, will, we learn, take a trip to Arkansas to-day on the elegant new steamer Thomas H. Allen.

The good steamer Linton, Capt. Haywood, leaves at 4 p.m. to-day as a regular Wittsburg packet. She makes all way landings on St. Francis river.

The Nick Longworth will pass down to-day.

Our cotemporary of the *Avalanche*, Capt. Jim Durff, is, we learn, a prominent candidate for Aldermanic honors in the Third ward. Well known in the city as patriotic, energetic and, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion of anything like corruptibility, he would make a good parent to his section of the city.

The Argosy leaves for Evansville to-morrow. Capt. Vandegriff is master.

The elegant city of Cairo, Capt. John W. Malin, leaves to-day at 4 p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis, making connection with trains North and East. No finer boat floats than the Cairo, and no better or more popular clerk presides anywhere than Monroe Cunningham. He is assisted by Mr. Clem Nolte. Her tables are sumptuous and her beds soft as eider down.

The Clifton got away last night for Cincinnati with 1200 bales of cotton.

The Magenta, for New Orleans, had but 175 bales. She had, however, a fine passenger trip.

We have for several days noticed a gang of white laborers upon the levee under the direction of John Cosgrove. They load and unload steamers much more rapidly and reliably than the negroes who are lying around loose, and we hope that our river men will patronize them.

The mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati will build two fine steamers to take the places of the America and United States.

FIRE.—The building on the southwest corner of Center alley and Madison street, caught fire yesterday morning about half past eight o'clock, and was almost entirely consumed. Owing to the absence of a proper fire alarm, the flames had made considerable headway before the Fire Department were made aware of the existence of a conflagration. After they got on the ground there was considerable delay in getting water, and by the time the engines got a stream upon the building, the flames had made too great progress to stop them until they had burned out the whole interior of the building. The occupants of the building were Messrs. Ferguson & Privett, Insurance Agents, Col. Stuart's law office, John Leslie, Esq., paint shop, and others, none of whom lost much, however. The property was owned by Mr. Thomas Cooke, and was insured. The loss will perhaps reach $3000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 301 Main Street, Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.
sep6 3m

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.
pl8 d&w6m M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.

STONEWALL FOR SALE.

OWING to the failing health of JAMES STEWART (who has been in charge of the premises as manager and partner for the last twenty-five years), STONEWALL, a farm embracing about 1250 acres of the choicest portion of the estate of the late DAVID CRAIGHEAD, situated in the bend of Island No. 34, Arkansas side, is now offered for sale.

There are on the place about 180 acres cleared, well fenced, and now in cotton and corn; one hundred acres in fine cypress timber, to which from the bank of the river is, in complete running order, a trainway, provided with railroad trucks, convenient for bringing lumber for shipment. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with oak, ash, walnut, cottonwood, etc. It is well leveed, and a large portion of the tract is entirely above the highest floods. There are also on the place comfortable houses, negro quarters, a gin and cotton press, barns, stables, a fine apple and a peach orchard, and everything in complete running order. Also, a number of reliable hands, who have been on the place for years, who may be employed by the purchaser. Also, mules, horses, stock hogs, oxen, etc., sufficient to work it, and valued at about $4000. These latter, it will be desirable to dispose of to the purchaser of the land.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES STEWART, on the Premises.
R. W. DAVIS, 292 Front Street, Memphis.
CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON,
de4 1m Nashville, Tenn.

St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial (Dailies) copy one month, and send bill to D. P. Hadden, 292 Front street, Memphis.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING..........Lew Kates master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
de10 3t No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.
ARGOSY..........Vandegriff master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
de10 2t 7½ Madison street.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Louisville Packet—For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
TEMPEST..........Shultz master
This fine light draft steamer will leave for the above on
THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE,
de10 1t 284 Front street

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.
CITY OF CAIRO..........Malin master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
de9 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

For St. Francis River.
LINTON..........N. B. Hayward master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board.
de10 2t

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet United States Mail.
THOS. H. ALLEN..........Pritchard master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
THURSDAY, 10th inst, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
de8 3t 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co
COMMERCIAL..........Ashford master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 291 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. de10 3t

Regular White, Black and Current River Packet.
LADY WITHAUP..........Capt. Chas. Beers
Sid H. Humphrey, Clerk.
THIS packet will make Weekly Trips from Jacksonport, Ark., up Black river to Pocahontas and Poplar Bluff, and up Current river to Doniphan. She will make close connections at Jacksonport with the
Steamer Des Arc Every Saturday.
Shippers and passengers may rely on her punctuality. de8 1m

FOR HALE'S POINT.

Memphis and Hale's Point Packet.
For Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Hale's Point,
The Sidewheel Passenger Packet
MYRTIE..........Captain W. C. Hardwick
WILL leave Memphis as above every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and will remain permanently in the trade, and by strict attention to business trusts to receive the patronage of shippers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MALT WALT & CO., Agents,
nov21 tf No. 271 Front street.

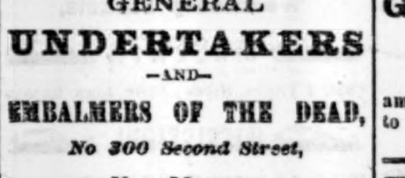
FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,
SAINT FRANCIS,
Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
DARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. McCAFFREY. W. B. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

—IN—

Humboldt, Tennessee.

BY decree of the Chancery Court at Trenton in the case of J. J. Holleman vs. A. Cross, I will, on

Monday, the 14th of December Next,

On the premises, sell, to the highest bidder, the following property in the town of Humboldt, Tennessee: Two Brick Stores, three stories high, on Main street; Three Dwelling Houses, two with four rooms each, and one of two rooms—all new buildings. This is all valuable property, and offers a rare opportunity to get good bargains in property on a credit.

TERMS—Six and twelve months credit, without redemption, notes and good security required. J. A. McDEARMON, C. and M.
Trenton, Tenn., November 28, 1868. de7 td s

WHEATON NURSERY

Established in 1840.

A LARGE variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Evergreens and the finest varieties of Fruit Trees; also, a full assortment of Hot House Plants and Flowers, and everything usually found in a first class Nursery, which I offer for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The stock on hand having accumulated for the last few years, it becomes necessary, on account of a want of room, to dispose of the surplus, which I will offer at greatly reduced prices, and cheaper than any Nursery north or south of this point can possibly furnish them.

They are the selections of the late Dr. Wheaton, whose long experience is the best guarantee of their being not only what they are represented to be, but as being peculiarly adapted to the Southern climate—a market for which he devoted his especial study.

In addition to the above, I have a very large stock of Magnolias, which I can offer at greatly reduced prices, and which will be carefully packed for transportation by an experienced gardener.

Catalogues, with prices and any information wanted, will be sent on application to
WADDY THOMPSON,
P. O. Box 120, Memphis, Tenn.
Terms cash or city acceptances. nov8 d&wtf

Dentistry.

DR. N. M. SNEED, DENTIST, has returned to Memphis, and again offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country. Rooms at No. 345 Main street, four doors below Union street, over Lullman & Vienna's Gun Store. nov18 1m

WM. F. BEASLEY,

Attorney at Law,

202 JEFFERSON STREET (up stairs), between Center and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, Ky. Refers by permission to Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Heath, Lewis & Frazer, Attorneys at Law, Sproule & McCown, Memphis. de2 1m

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIE

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep8 3m

SILKS, SILKS, AT GREAT BARGAINS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

VELVET CLOAKS. CLOTH CLOAKS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, MERINOES.

JUST RECEIVED,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

DUCHESS BALMORALS,

10-4 WHITE BLANKETS, $4 Per Pair. FLANNELS OFFERED LOW

MENKEN BROTHERS.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,

800 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.
oc11-au16m d&w

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

320 FRONT STREET, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
LUMBER, SHINGLES,
LATH, DOORS,
BLINDS, SASH,

Cheap as the cheapest. Orders from the country promptly filled.
W. T. SWANWICK & CO.
nov22 3m Adams Street, Opposite Bradley Block.

The Oldest Dry Goods and Clothing House in Memphis Twenty-Two Years in the City!

J. D. MICKLE,

LATE OF MACK BROS. & BOHM,

—WITH—

WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FANCY AND STAPLE,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

NOTIONS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ready-Made Clothing

IN EVERY QUALITY. ALSO,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

229 Main St., Clay Building.

Especial attention of Merchants and Dealers generally is called to examine ours, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock in this City. We do not intend to be undersold by any house in this city, or by any one this side of New York.
oc18 WALKER BROS. & CO.

HARTFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

No. 15 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES PROMPTLY ISSUED & UPON EQUITABLE TERMS

DWELLING HOUSES INSURED AT VERY CHEAP RATES

Capital Represented, : : : : : : $8,000,000 00

Life and Accident Insurance, at Low Cash or Participating Rates, can be obtained, and Policies Granted from this Office.
sep17 3m H. P. BUTLER, General Agent.

FOR

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

—GO TO—

LUNN & MALLON,

No. 204 MAIN STREET.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HANOVER BUILDINGS, HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Advances made on Shipments to Liverpool and London. oc24 1m

D. B. FORSTER. CHAS. W. KEALHOFER. THOS. DAY

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, 4 Doors North of Adams, Memphis, Tenn
sep17 3m

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.
McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
222½ and 224 Main Street,
ty11 d&w6m Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. nov21 1m

TAILORS.

MURRAY & RIDGELY,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

31 Madison Street,

HAVE just received their magnificent and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The best and handsomest ever brought to this market. Our friends and the public will please accept our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us. Hoping to merit a continuance of the same in the future, we invite them all to call and examine our stock.

We have engaged the services of Major J. H. RIDDICK, formerly of J. H. Waggener & Co.'s, and he will be pleased to see and wait on his numerous friends. sep16 3m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, December 9, 1868.

FINANCE.

The money market was more animated to-day, offerings of Eastern exchange being generally more liberal, though not to an extent to abate the ease that has lately characterized local finances. Bankers took Eastern sight bills at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. off, and were eager for sight New Orleans bills at $3 per $1000 discount. The checking rate on New Orleans is ⅛@1-5 premium, and on New York ⅛ discount to par. The counter demand for Eastern exchange was moderate.

City Scrip continues dull, and seems to move slowly at 80c, dealers buying sparingly. It can be had of dealers at 81@82c, though 83@85c are asked on small amounts.

County Scrip is scarce, with buyers still in market at 76c, on speculation. Dealers sell at 77@80c, according to amount.

Police Scrip is quiet at 90@92c buying, and 95c selling.

School Scrip is steady at the extremes of 90@95c in buying and selling.

City Bonds are in request on orders at 52½c, with sellers scarce and indifferent, though there have been small transactions at rates a shade lower. The fact that the issue is nearly out gives strength to the belief that enhanced rates will be realized within a few days.

Gold in New York opened at 135½c and loans 3½c, exchange 9½@10½c. Gold closed at 135⅝c. Exchange, steady; New York Central, 125½c; Erie, 37⅞c.

In this market sales of coin are hardly worth mentioning. Dealers exact a shipping margin upon New York, while holders are asking full New York rates. There is no counter demand to speak of.

Large numbers of emigrants from Iowa are settling in Gentry county, Mo. The tide of immigration to Missouri is without precedent. Three hundred families settled in Bates and Cass counties in one week recently.

The Hempstead *Countryman*, speaking of the universal use of specie in Texas, outside of Galveston, says in some towns of the State greenbacks are never seen at all, and would be as great a curiosity as Bank of England notes.

The sheep farmers of Australia have recently spent considerable sums of money in the construction of apparatus for sheep washing with hot water. From water at a temperature of 110 degrees, into which they are first plunged, the sheep are floated to a tank of cold water, where the cleansing is completed with a kind of douche. So much grease is taken out of the fleeces by this process that the wool is expected to fetch much better prices.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market to-day opened firmer, with sales of 10,000 bales; Uplands, 10⅝@10¾d; Orleans, 11@11⅛d. No further advices received.

The New York market opened quiet but firm. At noon the demand was fair and prices advanced; Low Middlings, 23¾c; Uplands, 24½c; Mobile, 25c; Orleans, 25½c; Good Middlings, 25⅞c. At 2 p.m. there was an active demand at full prices; Uplands, 24½@25c. It closed with an active demand at full prices; Low Middlings, 24c; Uplands, 25c; Mobile, 25½c; Orleans, 25½c; Good Middlings, 26c.

The New Orleans market opened very firm, with holders asking higher rates; Middlings, 22¾@23c; and at 2:15 p.m. was active at full prices; Middlings, 22¾@23c. Sales, 4500 bales.

Our market opened with a brisk inquiry on orders, and presented considerable excitement and irregularity in the morning, Low Middlings ranging from 22½c to 22⅝c, but became steadier as the day advanced, with factors declining 23c for Middlings at the close, though there had been sales at 22⅞@22½c. Sales were about 1800 bales, chiefly for the North. One list of Strict Good Ordinary brought 22½c, and several lists of Low Middlings, 22½c, though there was a sale of 263 bales early in the day at 22⅝c, and other smaller lists were let go at 22½c, which at the close was a full price for Good Ordinary. Fine cotton was scarce and relatively high. Ordinary was in demand to a moderate extent, and sold at 21½c. We quote:

Ordinary	21½@—
Good Ordinary	22@—
Low Middlings	22⅝@—
Middlings	23@—
Strict Middlings	23½@23¾
Good Middlings	24@24½

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, December 9, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	778	
Received previously	103,228	104,006
		104,053
Exported to-day	436	
Exported previously	95,205	95,641
Stock on hand at 12 m		8,412

Receipts of cotton to-day are the smallest since October 21st.

The manufacture of cotton in Switzerland employs 1,600,000 spindles, 15,400 spinners, and 15,000 other operatives. In 1856, it is reported that 2,072,448 pounds of spun cotton were exported, and 539,616 pounds imported. In 1863 there were exported 6,029,632 pounds, and 5,317,088 pounds imported. In 1866, however, the exportation fell to 4,002,656 pounds, and the importation to 1,868,832 pounds.

TRADE.

We have but little change to report in our general markets. Business was fair and prices steady. Eggs are held higher as the holidays approach. It is calculated that the annual egg product of the country is 18,250,000,000, worth, at 32c per dozen, $486,666,664, or double the value of the cotton crop.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—The stock is equal to the demand. We quote at $5 to $6 per barrel.

BEANS—Market overstocked and dull. Navy, $3 25@3 50; Mixed, $2 50@3.

BRAN—None on levee. Held in store at $25 per ton.

BAGGING—Full stock and light demand. Light weight Kentucky, 14@16c; Heavy, 20@23c.

BACON—Very little doing, and stock light. Clear Sides, 17½@17¾c; Clear Rib, nominal; Shoulders, 12½@13½c; Plain Sugar Cured Hams (new), 18@19c; old Hams not in demand; Breakfast Bacon, 16@17c.

BULK MEATS—Prices are firmer and higher. Clear Bulk Sides, 14½@14¼c; Clear Rib, 13½@14c; Shoulders, 10½@10¾c.

BUTTER—Good supply. Choice Western Roll, 40@43c; tubs, 38@40c.

BEESWAX—Market firm at 30c.

CABBAGES—Stock fair and market stiff. Crates, $6@18; hogsheads, $13@14; per hundred, $9@10.

CHEESE—Fair stock and demand. Factory 18@18½c; E. D. 18@18½c; W. R. 17½@17¾c.

COFFEE—Stock ample. Rio, common to choice, 20@25c; Java, 35@38c.

CORNMEAL—Large stock and dull at $4@4 25 for Fresh and Klindried.

CORN—Supply fair and prices weaker. Shelled, on levee, held at 70@72c. Receipts light.

CHICKENS—Market well supplied and dull at $3@4 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Apples are in demand at 7@9c; Dried Peaches, 8@9c.

EGGS—Fair stock. Holders are storing for the holidays. We quote at 37@40c per dozen in barrels and boxes.

FLOUR—Market quiet but firm. We quote inferior grades, $6@7; Family Flours, $8@12.

GAME—Venison, 7@8c around; saddles, 14@15c. Wild Turkeys, $10@12. Wild Geese, $9@11. Ducks, $1 50@2 25. Quails, $2@2 25; Squirrels, $2 00@2 25.

HAY—Receipts light and market quiet. Common to choice on levee, $18@22; held in store at $23@25.

HIDES—Receipts are large. Green, 8c; Green Salt, 10@10½c; Dry Salt, 15c; Dry Flint, 20c; Green Deer Skins, 12½@15c; Dry, 25@30c.

HOGS—Stock fair. We quote on foot, 6½@7c. Dressed Hogs, 9@10c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand, with light demand. Selling at 7½@7¾c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Market quiet. Tierces, 15½@16c; kegs, 16½@17c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—Holders are firmer. Mess, $24 50@25, with air stock.

MOLASSES—Good stock and prices weak. We quote fair to choice Louisiana, in barrels 65@82½c. Half barrels, 72½@85c; 10 gallon kegs, $8 50@10.

MACKEREL—Good supply. No. 1, in kits $2 70@2 75; No. 2, $2 40@2 50; No. 3, $2 10@2 20.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, $5 25@5 35.

OATS—Only moderate stock. Held at 62½c on levee, and 65@70c from store.

OILS—Coal Oil, 34@35c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 50@70c.

ONIONS—Scarce and prices irregular, ranging from $5 50@6, as to quality.

POTATOES—Good supply. A hundred bbls Peach Blows were offered on levee at $2 80. Held at $3@3 25 in store, as to amount. Peach Blows in sacks, 90c@$1 per bushel. Sweet Potatoes, 65@70c in bulk.

PIGS' FEET—Kegs, $2 75@2 85; half barrels, $5 50@6; barrels, $11@12.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c. Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGARS—Stock large with active demand. We quote prime to choice Louisiana at 12@14c. Island Sugars nominally 13 to 14½c. Crushed and powdered 16½@17½c.

SALT—Light stock; 280 lbs. bbls., $3 25@3 50. Liverpool sack coarse $2 60 on levee in lots; $3 00@3 25 from store. Fine $2 90 on levee; $3 25@3 50 from store by single sack.

SHEEP—Very little demand. Held at $2@5 per head. Dressed, 8@9c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TURKEYS—Good supply at $10@12 per dozen.

TURNIPS—Large supply. Selling at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

TOBACCO—Market firm and demand fair.

TALLOW—Fair demand at 10@11c.

WHISKY—The market is active and prices are firm, with good stock on hand. We quote Highwines, $1 03@1 05; Proof Whisky, $1 12½@1 15; Common, 80@85c; Domestic Bourbon, $1 05@1 15; Bourbon, $1 50@3.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
S. H. DUNSCOMB, : : : Vice-President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, : : : Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.
oc20 tf

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
Security, by Law of State of Ohio, $2,000,000.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, - - - President

DIRECTORS—R. M. Bishop, of R. M. Bishop & Co.; Theo. Cook, of Baker, Hart & Cook; Joseph C. Butler, President Lafayette Bank; L. R. Hull, of Addy, Hull & Co.; A. S. Winslow, of Winslow & Smith; Charles Rule, of C. Rule & Coleman; Adolph Wood, of Adolph Wood & Co.; John Shillito, of John Shillito & Co.; A. D. Bullock, of A. D. Bullock & Co.; D. T. Woodrow, of Woodrow, Mears & Co.; Allen Collier, of John Swasey & Co.; L. A. Harris, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati; James Glenn, of William Glenn & Sons.

W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary. W. B. CASSILLY, Vice-Pres't.
J. DeWALDEN CHURCHILL, Supervisor.
M. V. VREDENBURGH, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets over - $5,000,000 00

THE Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

In 49 Years it has Paid for

Five thousand (5000) dwelling houses and contents.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) schools, churches and colleges.
Eight thousand (8000) stores and merchandise.
Forty-four hundred (4400) mills and manufactories.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) shipments by lake and river. Making a Total of

Losses Paid of - $23,000,000 00

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.
H. A. LITTLETON, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison Street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH —OF THE— KNICKERBOCKER Mutual Life Insurance Co., AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $1,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:
HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Tresevant & Co.;
JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
S. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,
JOHN F. WILKERSON,
For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.
MANAGERS:
S. R. CLARKE & CO.
fe18

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, TRUNKS, Etc.
AT REDUCED RATES.
C. H. CASE, JR., & CO.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup, Woodruff Block
sep1 tf

COTTON—COMMISSION

JAMES & FITCHNER, Commission Merchants,

No. 176 Front Street,

Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Produce and Provisions.
Orders and Consignments solicited. de6 1w

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO., Commission Merchants,

BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

THE GEM SALOON.

In the Knickerbocker Building,
MADISON STREET,
BY GEORGE KENDALL & CO.

THE BEST THAT THE VINTAGES AND Distilleries afford—ALWAYS. nov19 tf

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by F. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.
Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.
au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

Quickest Route to New York —AND ALL— PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES —IS BY THE— Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.
The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.
Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.
SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep18

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Compa'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, will now take her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

THOMAS H. ALLEN...Reese Pritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL............R. L. Haines, Master
OZARK..........................H. Blaisdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the new and light-draught packets,

FORT GIBSON..............John Woodburn, Master
FORT SMITH..................James Bowlin, Master
VAN BUREN....................J. W. Williams, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.
JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
nov26 304 Front street, Mosby Block

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

HENRY AMES..............Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Sedam, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis

Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
No. 7½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
nov14 tf No. 291 Front street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER GEORGE W. CHEEK leaves Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.
jy11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans
Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.
MART WALT & CO., Agents
No. 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 290 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au21 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Liberty No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guidon for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc29 tf No. 290 Front Row.

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOERNER,

Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist, Druggist and Apothecary,
54 and 56 Beal Street,
(Northwest corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

LAGER BEER BY L. SCHNEPEL,

Corner Third and Webster Streets,

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND KEGS. Delivered free of charge within the city limits. de2

For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at Mason's Depot, a Tract of Land containing 412 Acres, situated in Tipton county, two miles north of Mason's Depot. Terms made known at time of sale.
H. R. and J. I. SHERROD,
nov18 law4w Administrators.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC —AND— ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR facilities by the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, and through our purchases we are enabled to sell our well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE —OF— FANCY ARTICLES

WHICH WILL SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Ladies of Memphis and Vicinity,

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once, convince you that we are STILL MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

No. 260 Main St.,

Opposite the Clay Building.

GREAT DECLINE OF PRICES

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO.'S

230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices:

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Bombazines,
Irish and French Poplins,
French and English Merinoes,
A Splendid Line Plain and Changeable Alpacas—very cheap;
Chameleon and Waterproofs,
Empress Cloth,
Mohair and Wool Plaids,
All Wool Delaines,

500 dozen Merino and Cotton Hosiery,
Lad and Child Underwears,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and
In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard.
nov21 1m

HERZOG & BRO.

No. 294 Main Street,
Clark's Marble Block.

Are offering to the public at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Their entire and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYRS, YARNS, ETC.

We are in receipt of new Goods, and invite the attention of the people of Memphis and vicinity to the inducements offered. nov 29

NEW GOODS —FOR THE— HOLIDAYS!

No. 265,
Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,
Very Superior Watches,
Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,
Fine French Clocks,
(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Poole, Barnum & Co.,)
de6 1m 265 MAIN STREET.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Rawlings & Postal is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm will be collected by E. C. Postal, who will also liquidate all outstanding liabilities. E. C. Postal will continue the business in the same stand.
E. C. POSTAL,
R. M. RAWLINGS.

Mr. R. M. Rawlings has been engaged to assist in conducting the business.
December 3, 1868. E. C. POSTAL.
de6 1w

COTTON—COMMISSION.

NEWTON FORD, Formerly of F. Lane & Co., D. T. PORTER, Late Porter & Macrae
H. FURSTENHEIM Late of Porter & Co.

NEWTON FORD & CO., COTTON FACTORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Union Street,
LEE BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENN

Mr. FORD will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.
sep20 3m

JOHN S. TOOF, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO., Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

WM. H. ANDREWS, Grocer

—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
sep20 3m

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR.

MOSBY & DORION, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. sep4 daw3m

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 9 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn

REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of

Groceries and Plantation Supplies

Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years we hope by promptness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.

Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of Cotton.

Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.

Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep9 3m

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

HUGH TORRANCE, COTTON FACTOR

—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

FOSTER, GWYN & CO.,

No. 39 Water Street, New York,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The undersigned will make liberal advances on shipments of Cotton to the above firm.
WM. A. GWYN,
nov29 1m No. 330 Front Street.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
276 Front Street,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other Produce solicited, on which advances will be made when required.

Those who are still indebted to the late firms of Wormeley, Joy & Co., and Wormeley, Pickett & Co., are notified to come forward and settle without delay, as longer indulgence will not be given. nov10 3m

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—

PARTEE & HARBERT, Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.
sep1 3m

VIRGIL V. MOORE, EDWIN WHITFIELD

MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO. COTTON FACTORS

—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 1 HOWARD'S ROW,
Cor. of Union and Front Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to customers. Agents for the "Taylor Gin" and Owen's Universal Cotton Cleaner. sep18 3m

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:
W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President
sep1 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
nov28 1m

WOLFE'S Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

HOTELS.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE

(Late Whitemore House),
Nos. 109 and 111 Adams Street
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Tobias Wolfe, : : Proprietor.

THE proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing to his many friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above named House. He promises, by close personal attention to the business, aided by polite and efficient assistants and attendants, to insure for his guests unsurpassed accommodation and the fullest satisfaction.

The House is centrally located, convenient to Railroad, Steamboat, Theater, Postoffice, all the Churches, and in the most cleanly, quiet and respectable portion of the city. After thoroughly renovating, refitting and furnishing the establishment, he now solicits a share of the public patronage, with the assurance that they shall be made to feel at home.

TERMS:
Day Board.............................$7 00 per week
Transient...............................$2 50 per day
TOBIAS WOLFE,
nov8 dawlm Sole Proprietor.

CAPT. JOHN T SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.

The Hotel is located in the center of the city, convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusements. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city.
nov28 tf SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

St. Louis Hotel, NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public

On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing
W. A. HURT, Manager.
Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oc25 2m

COAL.

MOUNT CARBON COAL

No. 20 Madison Street,
W. C. POSTAL, AGENT.
de1 tf

HAYS COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS in best Pittsburg Coal. Coal shipped by the car load and in hogsheads. Office 22½ Main street, Memphis, Tenn sep23 tf

PETRO OIL.

Petro! Petro! Petro!

THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company is still alive at their new stand,

284 Main Street, Opposite Clay Building,

We inform the public in general to come forward and try it. We also defy competition in our Lamps, Burners and general Lamp Stocks. We are manufacturers of the "Hanging Rock" Stoves Tinware, Castings of great varieties, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well to examine our stock.
nov10 ROSENBAUM & BROS

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building 50 by 70 feet, with center projection on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.
RILEY KINMAN,
dec2 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

The Manhattan Savings Bank,
(FORMERLY LEVY & BERG),
Have removed to the
Corner of Main and Madison Sts.,
In the building formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank. de6 1w

Removal.

P. H. HEINRICH & BRO.
—TO—
221 Main, bet. Jefferson and Adams Sts.,

WHERE they are now ready to furnish their friends and patrons with the choicest articles of CONFECTIONERIES, wholesale and retail, at lowest market price. nov24 tf

REMOVAL.

L. PODESTA & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND dealers in Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., have removed to
NO. 236 FRONT STREET,
Near Jefferson, where they would be pleased to have all their old friends and the public in general call and examine their goods. no25 1w

REMOVAL.

L. ROCCO,
No. 249 Main St.,
Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE removed my place of business from the corner of Second and Madison streets to the above named place, where I will be glad to meet all my friends and customers.

Candies in all Variety, Cakes, Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, of Choice Quality.

My Candies are all manufactured from the purest Sugars and I guarantee them free from any and all the numerous adulterations so often used by unscrupulous manufacturers.

I shall continue to carry on the GROCERY BUSINESS in connection with the Confectionery, as usual.

Remember the place, No. 249 Main street, opposite Odd Fellow's Hall.
nov5 1m L. ROCCO.

REMOVAL!

W. P. WRIGHT,
Produce & Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN
HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, ETC.
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 11 Monroe St.
novm 81 (Price & Yeatman's Old Stand).

NEW YORK.

DEAN, McGINNIS & CO.,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
Bankers & Commission Merchants.

S. SCHIFFER & NEPHEWS,

39 Vesey Street, New York.

Liberal advances will be made by the undersigned on all shipments of Cotton to the above houses.
J. A. BRIDGLAND,
Office, 1st National Bank.
nov7 3m

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.

THE Oroide Gold Watch Company manufacture on strictly scientific principles (style, finish and color 18 *carat gold*, a *fac simile* of the most rare and costly description of *Gold Watches*.

They are manufactured with Hunting Cases (ladies' and gentlemen's), have superb Swiss movements; *jeweled engine-turned*, with compensation spiral spring.

Railroad Conductors, Engineers Expressmen—the most exacting of our customers—have thoroughly demonstrated the strength, durability, accuracy and utility of the *fac simile Waltham Watches*, and pronounce them invaluable as reliable time-keepers.

Fine Swiss Movements $15; *Patent American fac simile Waltham Watches* full jeweled $20; *Chronometer Balance*, $25 each. Elaborately engraved with new and novel designs. Each Watch is warranted by special certificate from the Oroide Gold Watch Company.

Also, magnificent Oroide Gold Chains $5, $6 and $7 each. Sent everywhere, to be paid for on delivery.

Our customers are supplied *free* with the Pick-pocket Detective and Watch Guard; also mailed separately on receipt of 50 cents. The Genuine Oroide Gold Watches can only be obtained by ordering directly from us.
JAMES T. MONROE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
nov6 2m 195 Broadway, New York.

CARDS.

A CARD.

THE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SALOON at Jos. Specht's is re-opened, where

Oysters, Coffee, Chocolate, Etc.,

Will be served in the best style. The undersigned most respectfully invites his friends to give him a call.
JOSEPH SPECHT.
No. 37 Madison Street.
nov15 1m

ST. LOUIS

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 106 North Fourth street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.
Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep9 3m

BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of Edward E. Angus, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward E. Angus, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 28th day of November, A.D., 1868. H. COBB,
nov30 7 14 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of H. F. Davidson Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of H. F. Davidson, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 3d day of December, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
de4 11 18 Assignee, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY MEACHAM & TREADWELL

No. 9 Union Street,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
300 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,

Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements. de4 tf

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

S. STERNBERG & CO.,

Removed from 334 Front,
To 300 Front.
Wholesale dealers in TOBACCO AND CIGARS. nov8 M

REMOVAL.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGARS
And Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco, Pipes, and all Kinds of Smokers' Articles,
No. 300 MAIN STREET,
sep30 6m MEMPHIS, TENN.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
233 Main Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.
au16 daw tf

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last eight years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5863.

DR. JAMES treats CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide of potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with his NEU BALIZER, a positive cure for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes, effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address securely wrapped. Price One Dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHEA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice Drawer 5863, Chicago, Illinois. sep17 tf

TRUST SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Scipio Means on the 3d day of January, 1868, I will on

Thursday, the 10th Day of December, 1868,

At the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lot or parcel of land, lying and being in said city of Memphis and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Part of Lot No. 3, in block No. 38 in said city, beginning at a point in the east line of St. Martin street at the southwest corner of Mr Noel's lot; running thence southwardly with the line of St. Martin street 25 feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to the center of the bayou 164 feet; thence northwardly with the center of the bayou 25 feet to Mr Noel's line; thence westwardly with said Noel's south line 164 feet to the beginning.

Sale at 11 o'clock a.m.
nov7 tds JOHN G. FINNIE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm D Fly on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1859, to John D. Trotter Trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes payable as follows, to wit: One note for six thousand dollars, due and payable to Catharine P. Freeman on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1860, with ten per cent. interest from date, and dated the 30th of March, A.D. 1859. One note of the same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catharine P. Freeman on 30th day of March, A.D. 1861, with legal interest from date. And one note of same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catharine P. Freeman with legal interest from date. Said Deed of Trust recorded in the Probate Clerk's office of Tunica county, State of Mississippi, in Book E, of the record of deeds for said county, page 311. And by virtue of, and in pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court of said Tunica county, made at the April term thereof, A.D. 1868, investing myself with the powers of Trustee in said Deed of Trust, the death of the said Jno. D. Trotter, trustee as aforesaid, having been suggested to said Chancery Court, I will, on the

28th Day of December, A.D. 1868,

At the courthouse door in the town of Austin in the county of Tunica, State of Mississippi proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash the following lands as described in said Deed of Trust, as follows, to wit: All of section seven (7) of Township (4) of Range eleven, (11), west lying and being in said Tunica county and State of Mississippi. Sale within lawful hours. Title supposed to be good, but I will sell only as Trustee. J. F. SAMPLE, Trustee.
October 15, 1868. oc27 tds

Commissioner's Notice.

Wm. P. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and Others, against The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and Others.

HAVING been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a Special Commissioner in the above style case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons due and unpaid secured by the second mortgage of the said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, and the names of the holders whom due, and the names of the holders thereto respectively;

Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all bond holders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, at my office, in the city of Paducah and State of Kentucky, all bonds bringing the first and second mortgage of said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and coupons thereto belonging and unpaid, on or before the second Monday in March, 1869.
W. H. JONES,
nov24 1m Special Commissioner.

Executor's Sale.

PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL be sold at public outcry, at Como, Miss., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, that valuable plantation of 650 acres, more or less, known as the Stovall Place, adjoining Austin Pasley's, about two miles from the railroad. Has the usual improvements, and located on Senatobia creek. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Parties desiring to examine the place are referred to Mrs. Austin Pasley; postoffice, Como.
THOS. P. STOVALL, Executor
nov6 tds of Pleasant St. vall, deceased.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of POWER & McGEOY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm will be collected by Mr. G. R. C. Jones who has been made trustee by us for that purpose.
JOHN POWER,
THOMAS McGEOY.
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1868. de3 tf